THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

s the pure peachy Complexion which follows the se of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True ecret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society nderstand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Coun- y Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any ther one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and l effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expres- ion is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. eauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents t any respectable store and insist on getting the agnolia Balm.

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to Dress the air.

july 16 23-1m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Their operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness, Langnor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 16, 1868—67-eod1w-1tw

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

THE THIRTY-THIRD COLLEGIATE YEAR will open September 2, 1869. Preparatory department discontinued. For Catalogue or other information, apply to the President, Rev. G. Wilson McPHAIL, D.D., L.L. D.

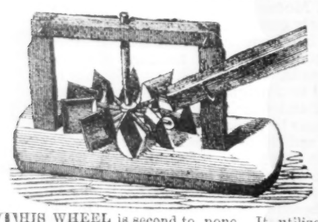
By order of the Faculty.

W. G. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

july 9 22-4t

WRIGHT'S PATENT SQUARE DISH

WATER WHEEL.



THIS WHEEL is second to none. It utilizes all the water applied, be it more or less. Is cheaper, simple, powerful, easily transported, and can be put in running order at small expense. For circulars or further particulars, address

E. H. PECKHAM & CO.,
Box 6711, P. O., New York.

july 16 23-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ON THE 7th day of June 1869, qualified as Administrator on the estate of John W. Rinaldi, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated on or before the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
Administrator.

Elizabeth, N. C., june 10, 1869 19-6t

A number of Southerners are spending the summer season in Versailles.

Northern Mississippi is said to be overrun with Western drummers.

Dr. Chapin's church, in New York, has been closed for the summer.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1869. NO. 24

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

STATE NEWS

Rev. Henry Petty, pastor of the Warrenton Baptist church, has received a call from the Red Bank and Lower Northampton churches.—Ral. *Stand.*

Col. Robert M. Douglass, assistant private secretary of the President, is, we regret to learn, lying quite ill at his residence in Washington.—Ral. *Stand.*

The gardens and the corn crops in this vicinity are suffering very much from drought.—Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

HARD TO BEAT.—We were informed by a friend yesterday that Mr. John Henderson, of Union county, has a stalk of cotton with one hundred and sixty forms upon it.

Charlotte *Times.*

THE EDGECOMBE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—This body met on the first of July as directed, and Constitution and By-Laws were read and adopted.

A motion was then made that a Vice President be elected, which was carried.—Mr. Fred Phillips being the nominee was unanimously elected. The Association was then thoroughly organized by the payment of six hundred and seventy four dollars into the Treasury.

It was then ordered by the President, that said money be put up in sums of $200 to the highest bidder, which was done. J. M. Spragins being the highest bidder, obtained the money at 20¼ per cent. premium, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 1st of August; at which time all members will pay in their monthly instalments, after which another loan will be collected in the same manner.

Tarboro *Southerner.*

SUPREME COURT.—Court met at the usual hour; all the Justices present.

The following cases were argued:

Stanly vs. Massengill from Johnston county. No counsel for the plaintiff, Rogers & Batchelor for defendant.

Davis, Admr. of J. P. Allen vs. Peace and Thompson from Wake county. Fowle and Badger for the plaintiff, Battle and Sons for the defendants.

Joseph Crocker *et al.*, *ex parte* from Wake county. Battle and Sons.

Harriss *et al* vs. Ricks, Hill & Co., *et al* from Halifax county. Conigland and Batchelor for plaintiff. Barnes for defendant.

Haywood vs. Bryan and Sugg from Wake county. Whiting for plaintiff. Badger for defendant.

Greenlee Adm'r vs. Greenlee, from McDowell. Phillips for plaintiff. No counsel for defendant.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

MORE BURGLARY.—About three o'clock on Tuesday night, Mrs. S. A. Carraway, residing on Pollok street, was aroused by the operations of two burglars in her bedroom. In attempting to give the alarm she ran against one of the villians, who was so frightened at the contact that he ran headlong down the flight of stairs.—Before any one could arrive his confederate likewise escaped from the room.—Both the burglars then made their exit from the house by unlocking the front door and getting into the street.

Upon investigation it was found that the robbers had been in Mrs. Carraway's bedroom sometime before they were discovered. They had turned out the lamp light to render their operations more secret, and then rummaged the room at leisure. A trunk was found to be unlocked and its contents inspected, while Mrs. Carraway's apparel was subjected to a like scrutiny and two dollars in currency abstracted from one of her dresses. The burglars were evidently badly frightened after the alarm was given, for articles that they had intended to secure were found in the passages, where they had been dropped in their frantic haste to escape.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

EARLY FIELD PEAS.—We were shown yesterday, by Council Wooten, Esq., of Lenoir county, a basketfull of new crop field peas. They were the first we have seen this season.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

EARLY GRAPES.—Yesterday morning we were shown by our young townsman Mr. Willie Everett, a nice bunch of ripe grapes, grown in his garden. They looked most delicious. Who can beat that?

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

THE FAYETTEVILLE R. R.—The surveying party under the charge of Col. L. O. Jones as chief engineer, arrived at this place on Monday last. We learn that they found a very favorable route and that the entire distance from this place to Fayetteville is 94½ miles.

Greensboro' *Register.*

FINE YIELD OF WHEAT.—Our enterprising townsman, Thomas E. Brown, Esq., has just threshed his crop of wheat and, as usual, has made a splendid yield. Off of ten acres of land he harvested 233 bushels of the finest quality, it being an average of 23¼ bushels per acre.

Old North State.

FIRST COTTON BOLL.—Our young friend Mr. Walter Bray, laid on our table last evening the first cotton boll of the season, that we have heard of. He informed us, at the same time, that he has twenty-five or thirty acres on his farm, about two miles from the city, planted in cotton, and that the prospect for fine crops was never better.—Newbern *Jour of Com.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Gibbons, Bishop of North Carolina, will officiate Pontifically, and administer the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation, on Sunday next, at the Catholic Church, at 10 o'clock a. m. The citizens generally are invited to attend.—Charlotte *Times.*

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals in the city by the last trains, we see the names of Henry K. Elyson, Esq., of the Richmond Dispatch, and Isaac Davenport, Esq., of Richmond; Rev. B. Craven, D. D., President of Trinity College; Col. S. S. Royster, C. H. K. Taylor, Esq., and T. Brown Venable, Esq., of Granville, and Gen. Martindale, of Jamesville.

Raleigh. *Sentinel.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Gerry, the door-keeper of Col. Ames' New Orleans Circus and Menagerie, was stricken by appoplexy. He was carried to the Cottage Hotel, where he died in about six hours from the first attack. Mr. Gerry was a native of New Orleans. The news of his sudden death cast a gloom over the whole of the company, with which he was extremely popular. We learn that Col. Ames will at once forward the body to New Orleans for interment.—Raleigh *Standard.*

SUPREME COURT.—Court met pursuant to adjournment; all the Justices present.

The following cases were argued:

State vs. Brantley & Watkins, from Wake county—Attorney General for State; J. W. Sharpe for defendant.

Bledsoe vs. the State; Wake county. Haywood, Fowle and Badger for plaintiff; Attorney General for State.

Hughes, Ex., vs. Person, *et al.*, Northampton county—Barnes and Peebles for plaintiff; Bragg and M. W. Ransom for defendant.

Long vs. Pate & Person, Northampton county; Barnes & Peebles for plaintiff; Bragg and Ransom for defendants.

Stephenson vs. Person—Northampton county—Barnes & Peebles for plaintiff; Bragg and Ransom for defendants.

Ral. *Sentinel.*

APPOINTED.—The telegraph announced yesterday that Maj. J. H. Foote, of this city, had received from Washington the appointment of Pension Agent for Raleigh, and we are informed the Major will accept the appointment.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

SUPREME COURT.—Court met pursuant to adjournment; all the Justices present.

The following cases were argued:

Joseph. R. Mason vs. Samuel Miles, from Northampton county. D. A. Barnes for the Plaintiff, W. W. Peebles for the Defendant.

Robt. W. Glenn vs. Charlotte and South Carolina R. R. Co., from Guilford county. S. F. Phillips for the Plaintiff, D. G. Fowle for the Defendant.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—We learn that Young Harris, colored, of this county, who was convicted of the murder of his step-son at the Spring term of Rowan Superior Court in 1868, and whom the Supreme Court granted a new trial, was tried and convicted of Manslaughter at Yadkin Superior Court last week. He was sentenced by Judge Cloud to ten years hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Salisbury *Old North State.*

THE COCK FIGHT.—The main which has been progressing here for three days closed yesterday evening. Thirteen matches were made, Col. J. W. Johnson, of Halifax, and Gid. Arrington, of Nash, representing the one side, and T. P. Alston, of Warren, and Henderson Tharrington, of Franklin, the other. The fight was for $1,000 a side on the main. The attendance has been good, and we are told by old fighters that they never saw better fighting, not a single "hack" having taken place.

The fight resulted in Arrington and Johnson winning eight fights out o- twelve, one fight being drawn. Considerable interest was manifested in the fight yesterday.—Weldon *News.*

SERIOUS DIFFICLLTY AT LITTLETON.—We learn that a difficulty occurred at Littleton yesterday between a white man and a negro, the latter being accused of stealing a hog, resulting in the negro being cut in the neck with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. We did not learn the names of the parties, or any more of the particulars than we have stated.—Weldon *News.*

The Fayettevilla road has at last been surveyed from the Gulf to this place.—Messrs. Jones, Crane and Robinson, with their force reached this place on Monday evening last at 5 o'clock—having been on the line since the 17th of June. They were met at the suburbs by the editorial corps and several of our citizens, and cordially and hospitably entertained by Dr. Benbow. No serious difficulties were encountered at any point and the intersection of N. C. road was made at the crossing of Ashe street—just the point to meet the Salem road. The distance between this place and Fayetteville, as ascertained by this survey, is 95½ miles. The engineers return to Egypt this week, and will at once commence the survey from that point to Salisbury—when full reports will be made upon the distance, cost of construction, &c., upon each line. We feel sure Greensboro' has nothing to fear from this report.—Greensboro' *Patriot.*

THE MEMORIAL MONUMENT—BEAUTIFUL DESIGN.—We had the pleasure of inspecting at the office of Maj. M. P. Taylor a beautiful design for a monument in our Memorial Cemetery, drawn by Maj. Chas. H. Dimmock, Civil Engineer and Architect, Richmond, Va., and by him presented to the Ladies' Memorial Association of this city. This monument is 25 feet high and 7 feet wide at the base. It is beautifully proportioned, the uppermost section being quinquangular in shape. Upon this section muskets perpendicularly placed are elegantly carved on all sides. On the principal lower section appears the coat of arms of North Carolina, to be set in bronze. It is proposed that the Confederate battle and State flags be carved above on either side. The side of the section opposite the coat of arms will probably contain a tablet with the names of the dead beneath the monument and a suitable inscription.

We learn that this design has been adopted by the Association. The committee of gentlemen appointed will be pleased to receive contributions. The monument will be constructed of native granite or red sand-stone, and will cost less than $3,000. The Association has about $1,500 in funds now on hand.

A NOBLE ACT OF A SOUTHERN HEROINE. We give place with much pleasure to the following communication from a correspondent at Smithville. No one can fail to be struck with admiration at the noble act of Miss Stuart, therein narrated. We congratulate or old friend Admiral Hunter on the rescue of his child and the South, and our own section especially, on the possession of such a noble heroine as Miss Stuart:

ANOTHER HEROINE.

At Smithville, N. C., on Tuesday 13th instant, the daughter of Captain Hunter, of the Steamship "Fairbanks," while playing on the dock at Smithville, was struck by a plank and immediately knocked overboard. Miss Kate Stuart being on the dock at the same time, immediately plunged in, and being a capital swimmer, caught the girl as she came up the second time. Miss Stuart immediately struck out for the shore, but as the child (aged 12) was so heavy, she was obliged to cling to the posts of the dock until sufficiently recovered to swim to the shore with her burden.

All honor is due this brave girl, who has *twice* been instrumental in saving the life of her fellowbeings. For a service attended with much less risk recently Miss I a Lowis, of Newport, R. I. was presented with many things of value. Let us not be behind hand in honoring this equally brave *Southern* girl.

Agricultural.

A Wine Village in California.

A correspondent of the Chicago Republican writes from Los Angelos, California, under date of May 1:

Here, on the east bank of the Santa Anna river, twelve miles from the Pacific ocean, is a community of Germans, numbering forty families, that live without lager beer. They are healthy, prosperous, happy, without the beverage of the "Faderland." In 1857 they purchased 1,200 acres of what was considered the poorest land in Los Angelos county, and in the following year laid it out into twenty acre lots, and have since brought it to a high state of cultivation.

These people have shown what results can be attained in this country by industry and perseverance, and a history of their efforts will be a guide to those who care to "go and do likewise," and at the same time indicate to the general reader the producing capacities of this section, therefore it may be well for me to give the outlines of what has been done.

After the purchase of the land by the agent, the families were collected in and about San Francisco, and moved to the present site of the settlement. The first two years they had a superintendent, and all worked together; in which time a water ditch was dug and sufficient water brought from the Santa Anna to irrigate the whole tract. The land was cleared off, plowed, and harrowed and laid off like corn ground, except in squares of six instead of four feet, and the vines planted.

After the second year the superintendent was discharged, each one by that time having learned sufficiently to manage his own affairs, and a division of the lands made. Each of the forty house-holders got twenty acres of land, valued from $490 to $1,800, according to location and improvements made; but each house-holder got $1,400, either in land or money. That is to say, at the end of two years the forty families, working together, had accumulated property valued at $56,000 in gold, besides the improvements made in the water ditch, which are yet held in common and very valuable, and besides supporting and maintaining their families. In 1861, three years after planting, each house-holder had one pipe (120 gallons) of wine from eight acres of vineyard, the fourth year 4,000 gallons; and since then the average has been 10,000 gallons. This year 500,000 gallons of wine will be manufactured by this community.

The people in and about Los Angelos, who laughed at what they called "Dutch stupidity," in trying to grow vines and make homes on a barren waste in 1859, are now buying up the lands around Anaheim for $10 and $20 an acre, without any water privileges. These plodding Germans have taught them what persevering industry will accomplish.

Men who came here poor, are to day rich in their twenty acres of well-tilled land. What has been done by these people can be accomplished in hundreds of places in Southern California. Good water can be had by digging from fifteen to twenty feet. Twelve miles southwest the steamers from San Francisco touch once a week, where freight is landed cheaper than at San Pedro, the seaport town of Los Angelos.

Forty acres of the twelve hundred acre tract were reserved for a town, in which are two hotels, three stores, schoolhouse, church, and other necessaries of a thrifty town in a prosperous community.

The Minister to Spain.

The New York World is dissecting the life and character of Daniel E. Sickles, the recently appointed Minister to Spain, and makes out a very ugly customer in a moral sense. The writer seems posted in all of the rascality of Sickles' past life, and with a number of discreditable incidents, relates the following:

Another incident had occurred while Sickles was Secretary of Legation which was alone sufficient to disclose the essential quality of the man. He was invited, in his official capacity, to a dinner given by Mr. George Peabody to the Americans in London on the 4th of July. After partaking of Mr. Peabody's hospitality on that occasion, Sickles wrote an anonymous letter to the Boston Post, scurrilously attacking Mr. Peabody and his guests. The American banker sent to the Post, in response, a statement of the facts, whereupon Sickles, discovered as the author of the slander, attempted a personal correspondence with Mr. Peabody. He was silenced by the following contemptuous rejoinder:

MR. GEORGE PEABODY TO D. E. SICKLES, SECRETARY OF LEGATION, LONDON.

LONDON, October 16, 1854.

Sir:—Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received, and as it exonorates Mr. Buchanan from being a party to your communication of the 4th inst., as, also, from my inference that he was the gentleman alluded to in the letter as only rising to the toast in honor of the Queen after repeated promptings from me, relieves me from all embarrassment in replying to your first communications.

As Secretary of the Legation of the United States at this court, I invited you to a dinner given by me to the Americans in London on the 4th of July, in honor of the anniversary of our national independence.

You attended that dinner, and in violation of that courtesy and that etiquette which prevails among gentlemen, you addressed an anonymous letter to the Boston Post, commenting upon the events of the evening, and charging me with a want of patriotism and a doadyism so disgraceful to the American character that you left the table in disgust.

To this unjustifiable assault I replied, but confined myself to a simple statement of facts necessary for my defence, and now you seek to open a correspondence with me because the facts set forth in defending myself necessarily impugned your accuracy. To this I cannot assent. Your having been present at my table as a guest on the anniversary of our national independence, does not, under the circumstance, authorize you to carry on a correspondence with me, and I therefore return herewith your communication of the 4th instant.

In adopting this course, it would be improper to enter into a detailed regulation of any position assumed by you antagonistical to the statements contained in my letter to the Boston Post.

Respectfully,
your obedient servant,
GEORGE PEABODY.

Oliver Denison, of Mystic Conn., eighty-three years old, is living in the house, which was built in 1723, in which his father and grandfather were born and died.—The covering of the north and east sides of the house has been on ever since it was built, one hundred and forty-six years ago, and on the north side are shingles which have been in use more than two hundred years, having previously been on a house which was torn down.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Riot at Louisburg.

Two drinks more of whiskey and the peaceable village of Louisburg would have been the scene of a most sanguinary transaction. The Louisburg correspondent of the Sentinel has given our readers an account of the disgraceful particulars of the Republican meeting, and the nomination of Gen. Phil. Hawkins for the Senate.

In the opinion of all reasonable men, riots and public disorders should be placed to the account of those who might have prevented them. Gen. Willie D. Jones and Gen. Phil. Hawkins should understand this, and that they were in more danger in the Louisburg riot than any other two persons. At one time a bloody fight was imminent, and it was only averted by the cool judgment and impurturbable temper of Capt. Jo. Davis and Mr. Benjamin T. Ballard, a magistrate of the county.

There are several gentlemen from Franklin in the city at this time. One of them says if the difficulty had culminated in bloodshed, the carcases of Gen. Willie D. Jones and Gen. Phil. Hawkins, would have graced the oaks which stand before the Court House, for they would have been hung.

The want of provocation on the part of Radicals and negroes for the difficulty which they sought, put them wholly in the wrong. They sought it with one whose real character they did not understand.—Farris, the Governor's keeper of the Capitol, approached Capt. Joseph Davis and told him he understood his party was to attack him there that day; Capt. Davis said he had not heard of it. "I have heard that you and your brother are going to attack me," said Farris. "I have no brother here, and I have no such intention on my part," answered Capt. Davis. "Who gave you this information?" "I have the information," said Farris, "from a very reliable source." Capt. Davis then denounced his informant as a liar, and told Farris he believed he had made the whole story himself. At this time three young men stepped up and Farris went into a drinking saloon; the young men followed him; Farris drew a pistol; one of the young men seized him by the arm and shook him until he dropped the pistol. Farris then broke and double quicked it to Dennis' Hotel, making good time and a safe retreat.

Col. Harris, of the 40th regiment, Route Agent on the N. C. Railroad, and member from Franklin, called for the militia to fall in and disarm the white men, and the negroes assembled armed with clubs.

Here there was a difficulty between Farris and Capt. Davis, every man who knows either of them, without inquiry would know who was in the wrong.

When the militia, or rather, the mob of negroes, headed by Harris and Galloway, the colored Senator from New Hanover, were forming, the three young men, with revolvers, stood at the corner of the street some hundred and fifty yards below the hotel and the line of the militia. On they came, yelling, shouting and brandishing their clubs until the collision seemed inevitable. The citizens besought Harris to desist, but he disregarded them and marched on with his half drunk negroes; for Gen. Hawkins had that day given a free treat, and most of the negroes were more or less intoxicated.

The purpose of the citizens was to fire on the mob as soon as they crossed a little ditch just in their front; but before the mob reached the ditch, Benjamin T. Ballard seconded by Capt. Davis approached Col. Harris and threatened to arrest him if he did not desist and disperse his mob.—Harris dismissed his mob and the bloody tragedy did not come off.

We have heard that Gen. Hawkins cried out to the negroes "to disarm the white men." We hope it is not true. Gen. Wiley Jones took no part except he is the brother Leagner of the negro and partakes of the honors which they bestow. The citizens of Louisburg were determined that he should have partaken of the sorrows of his black, infuriated comrades, if they had unnecessarily shed the blood of one man.

Nothing but the forbearance of the Conservative white people of the State have prevented the occurrence of bloody scenes, such as this riot at Louisburg promised to be. The head center of the League, Gov. Holden, is now parading his worthless militia over the State to intimidate the white men who will not join his secret Leagues.

We regret that Galloway, (colored,) was in this mob and behaved badly; we were disposed to look upon him not only as the leader, but as the most decent man of his party, white or black.

The white man who led the negroes, should understand that when the bloody fray does come, they will not be allowed to withdraw, as Gen. Hawkins and Gen. Jones did at Louisburg. They had as well go in and take part, for they will be made to suffer with their brethren.

Cotton Stealing in New York.

A correspondent writes as follows to the New York Journal of Commerce:

Complaint is often made of losses in the weight of cotton. To-day while looking out of my office window I saw a solution of this whole difficulty. Opposite there is a cotton warehouse (and there are several others in the neighborhood) and I saw the thieves stealing the cotton as it came from the warehouse. The word stealing tells the whole story! All hands steal. The cartmen, the laborers, the samplers, and hosts of girls and boys and men and women that are hanging around, all steal. And the warehousemen themselves wink at it, if they do not profit by this wholesale stealing. If you will spend a few minutes at my office almost any day you may witness all that I have detailed above. At the same time, probably, you may see a policeman leisurely walking by ignorant of all that is going on. A short time since I called the attention of a policeman to a case of cotton stealing, and he told me that he would not arrest a cotton thief if he saw one in the act. His excuse was that the Police Justice would not notice him, and that he would get nothing but abuse for his pains and that if he persisted in doing his duty he could not keep his place three months. This is a dreadful condition of things. In my neighborhood are several places where this stolen cotton is openly bought, and the thieves can be seen going in and out at all times of the day, and their business is no secret. This city will suffer in its business unless this thing is stopped. It is not safe to send cotton to New York for sale. I would not do so and would advise my friends not to do so, unless a stop could be put to this wholesale stealing.

New York State laid the first foundation stone of her new capital building at Albany last week.

In Cuba there are 600,000 blacks, free and slaves, nearly all of whom favor independence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Cor. to the Baltimore Gazette.

The Split in the Republican Party—The Quarrels of Partisan Journals—Carpet-Baggers and Scallawags Getting in Bad Odor—The Interview Between President Grant and Governor Elect Walker—Important Meeting of the Trades Unions—Negroes and Chinamen.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1868.

The split in the Republican organization is doubtless permanent as well as fundamental. This is shown in the course and comments of the two prominent Republican Newspapers published here in respect to the Virginia election. The Republican admits into its columns this morning a communication, heralded by a special editorial in which the proscriptive wing of its party is unmistakably thrown overboard. In the following extract the person to whom allusion is made is Mr. Hughes, who recently fought a duel with the editor of the Petersburg Index, to show his zeal for Radicalism. The "leading Confederate notability referred to is the late General Floyd, whose God-daughter Hughes married:

"The discomfited organ of the Wells proconsulate is endeavoring to console itself in defeat by ungenerous flings at the rebel party; but it knows full well that there is not a word of truth in what it says. The principal writer for that paper is an able politican who is connected by marriage with a leading Confederate notability, and was himself an original sessionist. Now, he desires to make amends for his former errors by proscribing his former friends, and carries his Radicalism so far as to talk of those pseudo Republican organs, the Tribune and Times."

This ungrateful thrust at the genus Longstreet, is preceded by unmeasured denunciation of "Carpet-Baggers" and followed by a special cut of Forney, the "Wells faction," the "Union Leagues" and the whole Sumner malignants, as witness.

"There are papers in the North devoted to the proscriptive policy of the Wells clique, who labor to persuade the public that the rebels have gained the day in Virginia. Unfortunately, one of your colleagues of the daily press in Washington is engaged upon this ungenerous and vain attempt. The proscriptive faction of Wells had strained every nerve to array the colored vote in solid phalanx. By means of their secret 'Union Leagues' they had generally propagated the most stupendous falsehoods, and actually had the unparalleled cynicism to persuade that ignorant race that 'if the rebels gained the day they would be reduced to slavery again,' and in other places that 'their children would be taken from them and bound out until the age of 21.'"

This is just what the Democratic papers have been asserting for four years of the lies of the Radicals at large. On the other hand, the Chronicle with might and main, sustains Mr. Hughes and his whole tribe of miserable shuttlecocks, together with the "carpet-baggers." "scallawags," the "Union Leagues," the "Wells faction" and Sumner malignants. It is safe to say that the Republican has the inner track with the Administration; and equally safe to predict that our whilom "illustrious President" will soon be, in the mouth of "Occasional," an "ingrate" and a "base betrayer of the party that elected him," if not a "red-handed traitor" in the late war!

I gave the other day an extract from the speech of Walker, the elected Governor of Virginia, in which he exulted at the assured speedy exodus of the Yankee "carpet-baggers" from the South. The official report of a conversation between the Governor and General Grant yesterday explicitly states that the latter approved and endorsed every sentiment uttered in that speech. The game is becoming very interesting.

A joint meeting of all the Trades Unions of this country is soon to be called to take into consideration the great influx of Chinese emigrants to this country. The officers of the National Workingmen's Union have lately addressed letters to various trades unions throughout the country, calling their attention to the matter, and asking advice. Representatives of the Trades Union of California are now in New York and other Eastern cities, agitating the question. I learn that the still more important question of negro equality in the workshops will also be discussed, with decisive results. It is to be hoped, however, that the altered condition of things evidently in the immediate future will render practical action in this matter unnecessary.

I have not been able to "scare up" a single item of important news to-day. X.

The Attitude of Virginia.

In regard to the restoration of Virginia to the Union, the New York Tribune editorially says:

"We cannot say what Congress may do in the premises, and have not assumed to speak in its behalf. But this we can say right heartily, that we hope Congress will promptly and joyfully encourage Virginia to resume, under her organization just effected, that place in the national councils which she should never have relinquished. The late vote of her people was the fullest ever given; there was perfect order and quiet at her polls, and no one was excluded who was entitled to cast a ballot. Her free republican constitution, with all proscriptions and disfranchisements stricken out, has been ratified by the largest majority ever given for any constitution of any State; and we should esteem it a grave public misfortune that such an overture should be repelled.

"Then you would have the members elect to the new Legislature admitted to their seats without taking the iron-clad oath?"

"Most certainly. This has been allowed in other States; why not in Virginia? Every one should take the oath of fidelity to the government and constitution, but not be required to swear that he *never* gave aid or comfort to the rebellion. It seems to us a strained construction of existing laws which requires this. There is nothing to be gained by shutting out of the new Legislature two-score or so of the foremost men of the State, while we could not fail to lose by it the moral effect of their voting to ratify the fifteenth amendment. We need their votes for this far more than they need the seats to which they have been elected."

Hon. S. S. Cox writes from Malaga that much of the wine is made from the potato.

White leather harness, with gold buckles, is a nobby watering-place style.

Joe Jefferson has a young Rip Van Winkle. He came Wednesday.

The foliage of most of the shade trees of Boston has been entirely destroyed by the worms.

A Card from Gen. F. P. Blair.

NEW YORK CITY, July 10, 1869.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR:—The New York Tribune and the Times do me a great injustice in their notice of the reunion of the officers of the Army of the Gulf, at Long Branch, New Jersey. They assert that I insulted the association to whose banquet I was invited by the allusion I made to the leaders of the Confederate army. I did not intend to wound the feelings of those who had honored me with an invitation to participate in their festivities; on the contrary, it was a compliment to our army to speak well of those over whom our army had triumphed, as "freemen worthy of our steel." My intention and meaning could only have been perverted by men who had been taught by such heroes as Butler to relish a different kind of *steal.*

I was urged to attend this meeting and banquet, and declined to do so until a further refusal would appeared churlish. I was appointed to respond to one of the regular toasts and refused to do so. My reluctance to attend or speak at the banquet grew out of the apprehension that these army reunions were being used as Radical stalking-horses. The result justified the suspicion I had entertained, as an expression which cannot be tortured into anything but a compliment to our gallant soldiers was eagerly siezed by a portion of those present and made the occasion of a gross and indecent insult to an invited guest.

You will do me a great favor by publishing this note.

Very respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Another Swindling Invention Exposed.

The last dodge of the scoundrels who plunder farmers is thus commented on by the Journal of Chemistry:

"The need of the diffusion of more practical scientific information among all classes is clearly shown in the readiness with which people become victims to some of the most absurd tricks and schemes which the brains of cunning men can invent. The last of these tricks surpasses in audacity all others which we have heard of. A patent butter company have opened offices in this and other cities to show people how to make a pound of good butter out of a pint of milk, and to sell them rights to make, and also a little white powder, which is the agent used to peform the magic work.

"At the office of the company they do not ask the eager purchaser to believe their statements; but they churn the butter before his eyes. A pint of milk, with half a pound of good butter, is put into a little tin churn with a spoonful of the powder; the whole is warmed, and then five minutes' churning brings out one and a half pounds of good butter. Here is a demonstration! What can be more convincing? No one suggests to the enterprising company that nearly nine-tenths of the milk used is water, and, if they perform what they allege, they are changing water into butter. This would, indeed, be a miracle equal to that of the Saviour, who changed water into wine. We have been asked several times by intelligent gentlemen how this thing can be explained. Very easily. By this process the whole of the pint of milk (mostly composed of water) is driven into, or blended with, the half pound of melted butter put into the churn.

"There is no important increase of real butter in the churn, although the watery mass, which looks like inferior butter, weighs more. Put the mass into a dish and heat it, and the true butter will separate from the milk or water with which it is blended. This is the method by which butter and lard are greatly adulterated. Nearly all the lard sold by grocers contain from twenty-five to forty per cent. of water. The adulterers have not been able until within a year or two to combine with genuine lard more than twenty-five per cent. of water; but recently, by the use of alkaline carbonates partly saponifying the lard, they force into association more than forty per cent. What a shameful fraud this is! And how hard it falls upon poor people, who mostly consume the attenuated fat! We shall wage unceasing war upon these wicked frauds and schemes; and we ask all honest men and women to aid us in exposing, and thus preventing, the evils."

Safe Arrival of Another Cuban Expedition—Death of two Virginians from Cholera.

The brig Ala Eldred cleared from New York on the 23d of June last for Jamaica in ballast. The New York Sun says: "the ballast consisted of one 100-pounder Parrot gun, two 40-pounders, seven 9-inch Dahlgreens, and forty field-pieces, with a considerable quantity of small arms and ammunition. At Wechawken 120 men, under the command of Capts. Ackerman and Harrison, were taken on board, and the vessel set sail for Cuba with a fair wind and without molestation.

"The Ala Eldred reached Brazo, a small town about three hundred miles east of Havana, after a run of five days and seven hours, and was towed by mules up ariver about twenty-two miles where she discharged her cargo and passengers. Cholera had just then broken out in the camp of the patriots, and in consequence the one hundred and twenty of the expedition party refused to enlist in the Cuban ranks, even after they had been offered a bounty per head of one thousand dollars in gold, prefering to wait until the termination of the sickly season. On the second day after their arrival, however, the Spaniards made a decent upon Hernandez, and posted themselves on the adjacent heights; but the Americans, under Lieutenant Clancy, drove them from their position without the loss of a man. After this victory they reembarked unmolested, and returned safely to New York on Saturday, with the exception of two men, named Walsh and Miller, of Petersburg, Va., who died of cholera on the way."

Swearing Chinamen.

The trial of Ah Choy and Ah Sam, now going on in the District Court, for the murder of Ah Sou, says the Silver City (Idaho Territory) Tidal Wave, is creating a greater interest than any trial that has ever occurred here, on account of the novelty of the method of swearing witnesses. A rooster's head is hacked off with a knife, a saucer broken, the oath written on yellow paper, burned, and the smoke, in which is supposed to be the spirit of the burned oath, blown up to heaven in each case. The prosecution and defense each swore five witnesses, killed five chickens, broke five saucers, burned five pieces of paper, et

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

Railroad Accidents.

There were four terrific railroad accidents in the North and North West, during the last week, in three of which there was a loss of life.

The Slaughter at Mast Hope.

A jury of inquest held on the bodies of those persons lately killed at the terrible railroad accident at Mast Hope, on the Erie railroad, a few days since, have found a verdict against the engineer of the freight train, with whose engine the passenger train collided.

Fillibusters Captured.

A camp of Cuban fillibusters, located on Gardiner's Island, on Long Island Sound, has broken up last Saturday by a party of marines and detective officers. There were one hundred and forty-seven men taken to New York and afterwards to Fort Lafayette. Some sixty others are still left on the island, they having escaped at the time that the others were captured.

Stirred Up.

The indications are that there is about to be an enormous stir in the Radical camps. It has been suddenly ascertained that the Republican party is not so very republican in its principles after all; that General Grant has a good many friends and some relatives among the Conservative Republicans in Virginia; that Wells—poor defeated carpet-bagger—was no better than he should be, as were all of those that voted for him; that Holden was *once* a Democrat, and that the Raleigh *Standard* is the true exponent of the principles of the Radical Republican Conservatives of this State! Selah!

Query.

The *Standard* is rejoiced to find that the Conservatives of Virginia (whom it seems think are only a wing of the North Carolina Radicals) have carried their way in the recent election. Does the carpet-bag editor of the *Standard* also rejoice that they have elected their candidate for Governor, and that Walker is his name? And had he been a carpet-bag editor in Virginia, instead of in North Carolina, would have voted for Walker also? And has yet read the remarks in Governor Walker's late speech, in which he rejoices over the downfall of the carpet-bag tribe?

The Raleigh Standard on the Virginia Election.

The political trickery of the Radical party is certainly without a parallel in the history of nations. There are no means so unjust, so impious and so degrading to morality or religion, to which they will not resort to further their aims, and the surprising ease and facility with which their leaders will adapt themselves to the changes of popular opinion, are sometimes as wonderful as they are disgusting. The Raleigh *Standard*, the infamous organ of the Radical party in this State, and edited by a renegade democrat from Maine, has lately given a full exemplification of this. A wonderful change has been effected in its political status by the recent news from Virginia, and it has now found out that the Conservative triumph in the election of Walker was a Republican victory! It says: (Italics ours) "The *liberal course* of the Republican party of North Carolina in *opposing all proscriptive measures* has been endorsed, not only by the Republicans of Virginia, but by nearly all the Conservatives who had previously acted with the Democrats." This will certainly be great news to the people, and if the Republicans of Virginia are those who elected Walker, we have yet to hear classified the large number of people in that State who voted for Wells, and who have heretofore met with a full communion and fellowship from the Radicals in this State. If the Radical party of this State reject them as unworthy of their name and party, they are truly to be pitied, as none other will ever acknowledge them, and they must remain hereafter without a political habitation and name, until the issues of the times shall again require the Radicals to return to their votait.

There is but one step farther that the *Standard* could have gone in its brazen impudence, and that would be to claim Walker himself as one of the bright lights of its own party. After that, swearing black is white would have been a very easy matter, if indeed, it is not so now. Had Wells been elected, instead of Walker, the *Standard* would not have made such a wonderful discovery as that the Conservatives of Virginia are identical, in interests, with the Red-string Radicals of this God-forsaken State.

The truth is plain and simple, however, and the enigma which the *Standard* has announciated is easily solved. The election of Walker and the triumph of the Conservatives of the old Commonwealth of Virginia have not only redeemed that people from the dominion of the itinerant hordes who have fattened on their substance during the past four years, but it has sent a thrill of encouragement throughout the entire length and breadth of the long suffering South. And not only that, but it has sounded the first notes of the knell that will soon consign carpet-bag domination to the political grave where it should rest.

Grant and His Cabinet.

Although we are now in only the fifth month of Gen. Grant's Presidential term, yet that doughty President has already made more changes in his Cabinet than any of his predecessors accomplished in two years. He has already had two Secretaries of State, two of War, and two of the Navy, and there are other changes now hinted at. There is some talk of the resignation of Mr. Fish, as his well-known conservative and rational course in the matter of the Alabama controversy does not seem to have so well suited some of the more bellicose members of his party. Mr. Hoar, too, may be induced to give up his portfolio, ostensibly "for reasons altogether of a private nature," but, in reality, because the fickle President and his fickle party seem to be getting rather weary of his administration of affairs. Should these changes occur very soon, General Grant will have created eight Secretaries in six months, which the world may well look upon as a wonderful and a surprising performance.

The Signs of the Times.

The New York *Herald* thinks that "beginning with the Virginia election, the whole Southern reconstruction business looks exceedingly bad for the ultra radicals, and promises a lively time in Congress."

The signs of the times portend the fulfilment of this chance prophecy of the *Herald* coinage, there being many little things to confirm this view of affairs. Straws show which way the wind blows, and the fact that Judge Dent, brother-in-law to President Grant, is to be run in Mississippi as the Conservative candidate for Governor, against the regular Radical Republican nominee, is an indication worth observing. There is evidently a storm ahead in the ranks of the carpet-baggers. The fictitious value at which they have so long been held in the political money market, is being shown at last, and they are now looking around them for another plank upon which to stand. This has evidently been found by the Raleigh *Standard*, and its very recent attempt to bolt from the ranks of the red-string Radical Republicans to a respectable position in the Conservative ranks, is as ludicrous and indecent, as it is cowardly and contemptible. The *Standard* is in no way in danger of losing, under its present management, its old prestige as a first class bolter and A No. 1 political weathercock.

Prospects of the Cubans.

It is thought that the coming Fall months will witness the success of one or the other of the parties now contending for the possession of Cuba. At the present time disease is decimating the ranks of both armies at the rate of sixteen per cent. per month, but as soon as the sickly Summer season shall have passed reinforcements from Spain will bear down on the Island and the patriots will gird up their lions for a last grand effort. If they fail their cause will be lost, and Spain will have conquered. The last of the resources of the Cubans will then have been put into the field, as the doors of this country, from which they have already drawn so much of aid, both in men and materials of war, have been closed against them.

General Grant, it seems, after a season of either indecision itself, or of decision unmarked with effectiveness, has determined to strictly enforce the neutrality laws, and to this end instructions were on last Friday issued to the District Attorney and Marshal of New York for the strict enforcement of the law. The capture of the men at the recruiting station at Gardiner's Island, the next day, was the first fruit of these instructions.

In the meantime, affairs are assuming another aspect. Cuba, not being a belligerent, has no rights that others are bound to respect, and it is a well-known fact that vessels of war are now being built in New York for the Spanish government, while no steps have been taken, as yet, to prevent their construction.

But a plan has lately been proposed by which, it is thought, an honorable peace can be secured to Spain and a full independence to the patriots. This is to be the purchase of Cuba by the Cubans, through the intervention of the United States. Annexation to this country would soon follow. This is, of course, more surmise than aught else, but yet it is thought by many that Sickles' instructions do not vary far from these suppositions.

Historical Society.

We are greatly pleased to learn that a movement is now on foot among some of the leading gentlemen of this county looking to the formation of a Historical Society. With this purpose in view a first meeting was held at the Academy, at Rocky Point, on last Friday, and a committee appointed to draft a set of resolutions, to be submitted at the next meeting of the Society.

We regard this movement as one that has been well conceived, and one which, if fully carried out, will prove of much eventual importance. We have long needed just such an Association as this promises to be, and the necessity for it increases the longer its formation is delayed. The record of the four years of war through which we suffered in vain, must not be allowed to die with the cause that we have lost. Our children and our children's children must learn from us, and not from Radical teachers, the history of those bitter years. The record of our own Cape Fear section, fruitful as it is with gallant deeds and abounding with heroic names, must be preserved, and in all the purity of truth. Our posterity must learn, not how Abbott and Terry entered the Cape Fear, a safe distance in the rear of the victorious masses of the enemy, but how Whiting, and Lamb, and Hedrick, and Rankin, and Taylor, and a host of others, epauletted though they were, forgot self in the hour when our homes were endangered and vied with their own men in beating back the bayonets of the foe. The Cape Fear is rich in its memories of noble deeds and of heroic lives offered up for their country's cause, and the bones of her sons are yet scattered from the Potomac to the Mississippi. Their deeds should be preserved by this generation for the future to read, and a Historical Society would be the best medium for gathering scattered facts and binding them together in one complete volume. And it should be done at once, for life and memory are both fading, day by day. The actors of the late drama are one by one passing from the stage and the memories of all are year by year becoming impaired.

We hope, ere long, to chronicle the advent of the Historical Society. Let it be a county society and let the wealth and intellect of the county assist it to a full development. Its meetings can be held here once each month, and in the large and capacious rooms of the Wilmington Library Association, with which it could probably be easily connected and the volumes of whose large Library would prove of great assistance to the members of the new society.

North Carolina Railroad.

The question of consolidation seems to be settled for the present. The conflict between the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works, which appears likely to find solution before the Courts, may indeed bring renewed trouble on this score. But we have always been of the opinion that the alteration of the eastern terminus of the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro' to Morehead City, would be such a change of the original contract that could not be defended before a legal tribunal, to which any dissenting stockholder could transfer the matter from the decision of the stockholders in general meeting. So we really believe that for all practical purposes the question of consolidation has been settled.

Having gotten through with this difficulty, what is the next which presents itself to this Company? It will hardly be denied, we suppose, that whatever advantage consolidation would have been to Newbern, Morehead City, and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, it would have been injurious to the business prospects of the North Carolina Railroad. It seems to us that the new danger which environs this Company is the tendency to consolidate its business with roads leading to Norfolk. A road which has the advantage of the rivalship of three or four ports is pursuing a most suicidal policy in binding itself by a formal contract or by the selection of officers in the interest of one part, to rob itself of the benefits of the inducements held out by all the others, especially if in doing so fifty miles of its line is rendered valueless. And in this proposition we do not consider the immense profit it would be to the State in throwing large amounts of freight over roads in which it is largely interested, or the relief to the citizens, by causing the stocks of the State to appreciate in value and pay renumerative dividends.

We do not ask President Smith and the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad to make a tariff exclusively by Wilmington, nor by Newbern. We know there are strong arguments to show that such a policy would be of great advantage to the State without detriment to the road We believe all roads should be run for their own benefit and for the welfare of their patrons, and these two interests should never be brought into conflict. The management of the North Carolina Railroad should prefer that route for its freight connections by which it could be most benefited and its patrons pay the least amount of charges. *Other things being equal, good policy and correct principle would dictate that State roads and State ports should always be preferred to those in which the State has no interest.* In other words, if the people of Middle North Carolina and the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad do not reap some advantage by throwing their freights by Norfolk, then Wilmington and Newbern should be preferred.

Norfolk, through its powerful ally, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, is extending its arms through the centre of the State to Columbia, South Carolina, thus building up a dangerous rival to the North Carolina Railroad for both freights and passengers. And yet the present policy of this road is but giving that corporation the ability to prosecute this work with vigor. A thorough business consolidation of the North Carolina and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroads is both unnatural and unwise, and can be justified only upon exclusive advantages to be derived by it. Now we understand that a tariff exists between the New York and North Carolina Steamship Line and the Wilmington and Weldon and the North Carolina Railroads, by which freights are transported to and from the interior of the State *via* Wilmington to New York as cheaply as through Norfolk. The same may be true by the way of Newbern. If this arrangement is as profitable to the North Carolina Railroad, and as advantageous to the people, then we respectfully submit that President Smith should not use his official influence against State roads and ports. By doing so he is untrue to the best interests of his State and people, without promoting the welfare of his road.

We trust that the victory over the consolidationists—a victory largely contributed to by Wilmington votes—will not be regarded as a declaration against doing business over North Carolina Railroads or through North Carolina ports. We somewhat fear the Board of Directors were elected in that interest, but they are North Carolinians, fully identified with her people and her welfare. We ask no sacrifice upon the part of that road, but only justice.

Having lately passed over nearly the entire length of the North Carolina Railroad, we are much pleased with its condition.—It is a great work, and things look as if they were well managed. Let neither political nor personal preferences or prejudices control its management, and let it be in reality as well as in name, *The North Carolina* Railroad, and it will become a great blessing to the State.

President Smith's Speech.

We direct the attention of our readers to a report, published in our columns to-day, of the speech of W. A. Smith, of Johnston, President of the North Carolina Railroad. We give it the room not because it is a good speech, or in any way well conceived, but that all may read Smith's protest against the ignorance and corruption of the Legislative body, the Radical members who have been sent to Raleigh to misrepresent the people of the land by the party of which Smith has hitherto been a distinguished member.

Gov. Holden will probably soon find it necessary to repress Smith, and, if he does, it will be in such a way as to remind him, most unpleasantly, that it will not do to tell tales out of school, and that he must not allow his zeal as President of the North Carolina Railroad to overrun his discretion as one of the bright particular lights of the great party of ruin.

Good Crops.

Our own seems to be about the only section in the country which has suffered so severely from the long drouth. Accounts from all other quarters are very encouraging. The wheat crop—now all harvested—has been an unusually fine one; the production of cotton bids fair to be larger than that of any year since the war, and the corn crop of the West will be enormous. As a general thing, fruit is entirely destroyed in the South, but in some of the Northern States—especially in New Jersey and New York—peaches and apples are in unusually good supply.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—It becomes our melancholy duty again to record the drowning of a young man in the bloom of youth and filled with the aspirations, and fresh in the promise, of early manhood. This distressing accident occurred Saturday afternoon last on Topsail Sound about thirteen miles from this city. A party of excursionists, consisting of ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood and Mr. Julian E. Leach, son of Hon. J. M. Leach, of Lexington, and Mr. Alex. Greene, son of Mr. Zeno H. Greene, formerly of this city but now of Wilson, had assembled on the beach with many anticipations of enjoyment. But, alas! for these bright anticipations—grief too soon presided over the scene where only pleasure was expected.

Several of the party were bathing in the surf, and among them were Messrs. Leach and Greene. The tide was making out and Mr. Leach was unfortunately carried away by the current. It was his first visit to our coast and he knew not the treachery of our surf-beaten shore. Seeing his danger others went to his assistance. Mr. Greene was the first to reach him and swam with Mr. Leach until he was completely exhausted. In a few seconds Mr. L. H. McClammy was by his side and made every effort to save him and only released his hold when Mr. Leach was drowned by the waves passing over them both. In the meantime the current had swept them so far to sea that Mr. McClammy, owing to his depleted strength, sank twice before reaching the shore, which he gained only through the assistance of his brother, Maj. C. W. McClammy, and that in an insensible condition. The body of Mr. Leach was seen tossed about by the waves some ten or fifteen minutes after he was drowned, but finally disappeared from sight altogether.

Mr. Leach was a young man about 19 or 20 years of age and a student of Trinity College. He had completed his Sophomore year and would have entered the Junior class next session. This was his first visit to our coast, having agreed to divide his vacation between his friends and fellow-students, Mr. George West, in this city, and Mr. L. H. McClammy, on Topsail, with whom he was staying at the time of his death. A friend thus speaks of him: "He was a gentleman of the finest culture, of rare ability and intrinsic merit—the idol of his parents, the pride of his friends, and beloved by all who knew him." We cannot express our sorrow at the circumstance, and that he should have come here from a distant part of the State but to meet his death.

All efforts for the recovery of the body have thus far proved unsuccessful. Messrs. McClammy and Greene are both doing well.

THE FRENCH-EAGLES CONVENTION.—Yesterday morning, agreeable to their determination and, as they claim, in pursuance of the legal adjournment of Saturday, the French-Eagles clique of Republicans assembled in Thalian Hall for the purpose of nominating their candidate for the Legislature. The scene on this occasion was decidedly more orderly and business-like than on Saturday.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, Mabson, the President in the Chair. On motion of J. W. Schenck, Bulcken, the Secretary on Saturday was called and on failure to appear H. E. Scott was called to the Secretary's desk by motion of G. Z. French.

Unfinished business of Saturday was called for, and French stated it to be his substitute to *appoint* a committee of seven on Credentials, which was put to a vote and adopted.

This Committee was made to consist of G. Z. French and J. W. Schenck, Jr., (white) and Geo. M. Arnold, Jno. Bell, Diamus Devane, Benj. Galloway and W. H. Butler (colored).

On motion of Schenck a committee of three on resolutions, consisting of G. M. Arnold and Archie Walker (colored) and E. M. Shoemaker (white), was appointed.

G. P. Rourke (colored) here arose and announced himself as a substitute for a delegate from first Ward; denounced Price and others present on Saturday as bogus delegates, and declared himself for Eagles.

Allen Denton made an Eagles speech and took occasion to state that he was choked off Saturday afternoon by the *honest gentlemen* who then figured on the platform. He gave vent to the following forcible remark: "If you colored people fail to vote for Eagles, then if there is a hell on earth and you don't fall into it and be damned, I'll eat potatoes before they are grown."

Rourke spoke on the question of color and said that the day was past when a man shall be known by his color.

Schenck moved that the Convention take an informal ballot on the question of nomination, but was interrupted by the President by a call for the report of the committee on Credentials. This Committee recommended the adoption of the report of the County Executive Committee, which being read and shown to embrace the names of theEagles delegates, was and adopted by the Convention.

A series of resolutions were reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, in which the course of Grant, Holden, Abbott and Dockery in placing colored men in office was commended; the motto of progress, improvement and economy recommended; poor men called upon to be true to Republican principles and continue faithful in their support of the party; sympathy expressed for the Cubans and all oppressed people, and thanks and compliments extended to Estes, on his retirement, for past conduct and services.

Arnold wished A. H. Galloway to come forward and address the meeting, as he wanted the people to understand that they had some strength, and Galloway, the acknowledged leader, was with them. They han counted noses and knew where they stood. Schenck withdrew his motion for an informal ballot in order that Galloway might speak.

The pugilistic "Indian Senator" then came forward in all the impudence for which he is noted. He began by saying that it had not been his intention in this struggle to wash dirty linen or follow after defunct Republicans, and he didn't propose to argue the issue on the stump with any such a defunct mass of politicians as Saturday exhibited, but would meet an honest Democrat or Conservative in behalf of the nominee of to-day. The deserter from the Confederate army would be condemned by the voice of Long Creek, which would assuredly speak for Eagles. Those white men who sympathize with those who stand by honest carpet-baggers—for Walker, of Virginia, was undoubtedly a carpet-bagger—would stand by Eagles because he is an honest man. Price and Larkins were two deserters together—Price from the U. S. steamer Cambridge in 1863, and Larkins from the Confederate army—and when the naval records shall have been looked over there will be another vacancy in the Legislature. Bolters must be driven back to the wall. He (Galloway) had been rocked in a Republican cradle, though the son of a Democrat, and had flown for his freedom to Ohio in 1857, and was there protected by carpet-baggers. He thought that there was something rotten in Denmark—something wrong with the party hero—and defunct Northern men trying to creep into Southern society were at the bottom of it, and were trying to gain popularity by splitting the Republican party.—But the men in office need not be afraid. If they would but support the "regular nominee" they should not be removed, even if he (Galloway) had to pledge the General Assembly to tear up every bit of the Inspection bill. Certain bolting politicians talk about having all the intelligence on their side at the first ward meeting Monday night. He, himself was a mulatto, and it was no credit to him because he was a bastard—but he would wager that there was more intelligence in that ward meeting in those thick woolly heads than the white men men on the other side could boast of. Whoever says there was not insulted his negro mother, who was so black that if he (Galloway) was a chicken and saw her coming along at 12 o'clock in the day, he would want to go to roost. Had Larkins been the regular nominee, he would have felt compelled to support him, but on the day of election would have had business elsewhere. And then followed some indelicate remarks in regard to Larkins and white men mingling with negroes which we omit for the sake of decency.

Schenck renewed his motion for an informal ballot. Rourke offered the name os Jno. S. W. Eagles (colored) as a candidate. W. H. Butler (colored) proposed Silas N. Martin.

Schenck and Diamus Devane (colored) were appointed Tellers, who, after collecting the votes, announced the result as follows: Eagles, 31; Martin, 2.

Schenck moved to nominate Eagles by acclamation. Wm. Waddell (colored) opposed it. Schenck withdrew his motion. Rourke renewed it. Schenck moved a nomination by ballot which was finally carried. The same Tellers were appointed and the vote announced as follows:

Eagles, 32; blank, 1.

The President declared Eagles to be the regular nominee for the Legislature.

On motion of Schenck, the nomination was made unanimous.

Arnold took the floor and spoke of what he called the "Bolter's Convention" of Saturday afternoon, and of the Middle Sound election for delegates, and took occasion to denounce A. H. Morris He also denounced H. H. Bloom, from the first ward, as one who in time of great political excitement formerly had gone around in the dark and urged the colored people to use the torch, the cup and the knife against the white people if they did not yield. The speaker was opposed to social equality and stood there as a living monument of its shame. He didn't know whether he was white or black, but the laws of Louisiana had decided that he was a negro, and he had accepted the decision ever since. He expected that before this canvass was over there would be blood shed, but his garments would be clear. If the Democrats would but stand aloof, he declared he and his friends would elect Eagles.

Henry Brewington (colored) from first ward arose to spread himself in a peculiarly egotistical and amusing manner, but after he had "splurged" awhile, was put down by Arnold.

French moved a committee of five to recommend a County Republican Executive Committee, and that this Committee be increased to twenty-five members. Carried, and Shoemaker, Denton, Jno. Bell, W. T. Morton and Schenck appointed.

Rourke denounced the Price-Larkins faction as emmissaries of the Democratic party seeking to divide the Republican party. Rather than support a bad Republican he would support a good Democrat, for he would always know where to find him.—The speaker said that French was abused on Saturday worse than he would stand—yes, abused worse than any man ever had been, and by the very men who were indebted to French for their bread and meat during the last campaign.

Schenck from the proper committee reported recommending the following County Executive Committee, which report was adopted:

Allen J Denton, G P Rourke, G M Arnold, and Owen Birney (colored), J W Schenck and Ed B Brink (white), Jas Lowery (colored), G Z French (white), Alfred Howe (colored), J H Chadbourn (white), Henry Jones and Wm A Green (col'd), J H Whitman (white), Jno Bell, Peter Batson, Benj Galloway, Franklin Corbett and W T Morton (colored), Bol Reaves and H E Scott (white), J W Wells, Henry Moore and Gilbert Fergus (colored), John Orrell (white), Horace Henry (colored).

This committee was empowered and authorized to fill vacancies as they may occur, and adopt rules for their own governance.

Waddell wanted two-thirds of the committee to constitute a quorum—a few men had ruled the committee too long, and laid them open to the clique insinuation.—Schenck and Robt. Sweat (colored) supported this proposition. Arnold and Rourke opposed it. Finally the majority, 13, was ordered to constitute a quorum of the committee.

The resolutions reported by the committee on resolutions were adopted.

Jno. Bell, W. H. Butler, Simon Larkins and W. T. Morton (colored) spoke.—The two latter wanted the niggers in the country to have hereafter at least one-third of the spoils. They wanted their share in the profits of the Republican party.

On motion of Schenck, the Convention then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

On the whole, it was quite an orderly affair, and failed to furnish half the fun of the proceedings of Saturday.

Daily Journal 20th.

The Chinese Labor Question.

The Memphis Convention.

We take the following faithful synopsis of the proceedings of the Convention which recently assembled at Memphis, Tenn., to consider the Chinese Labor Question, from the Baltimore *Gazette*. Our space will not allow a more detailed report of the proceedings, especially at this time:

After a session of three days, the Memphis Labor Convention closed its labors and adjourned on Thursday last. It was largely attended by delegates of high character from all the States of the South, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The correspondence read and the speeches made there throw a considerable light on the question of Chinese labor. It was shown by the Committee on Transportation that cargoes of Chinamen could be brought from Hong Kong to San Francisco, and thence by rail to Memphis, at a cost of about $100 a head. It was believed that if sent by rail from San Francisco, in lots of five hundred or more, the total cost of transportation would be still further reduced. The time occupied in the transit from Hong Kong to Memphis by steamer and rail, is estimated at thirty-five days.

Among the letters read before the Convention was one from that restless wanderer, Walter M. Gibson, whose voyages among the islands of the Malay archipelago, and whose imprisonment by the Dutch authorities of Java gave rise some twenty years ago to a long diplomatic correspondence with the Government of the Netherlands, and claims for damages which have never to this day been conceded. Subsequently Mr. Gibson went to Utah, where he embraced Mormonism, and it may be—but of this we have no certain knowledge—also a plurality of wives. How he came to abandon the Church of the Latter Day Saints and migrate elsewhere, it is impossible to say, but he next turned up in the Sandwich Islands, and has been acting latterly as Commissioner of Emigration under an appointment from his dusky majesty, the King of Hawaii. In this capacity he professes to have had considerable experience with Chinese labor, having employed the different races and tribes of the Chinese Empire in the sugar and cotton and rice plantations of the Sandwich Islands, and also in various mechanical pursuits, and as cooks and house servants.

Mr. Gibson warns the Convention that the whole success of the enterprise now contemplated by Southern people will depend upon selecting the Chinese emigrants with particular reference to the work required of them. He alleges that neglect of this precaution has resulted in great disappointment and mischief in Peru, Cuba and other countries, and that in the Hawaiian Islands the planters suffered at first for want of thorough practical knowledge on the subject. Mr. Gibson also claims to have had much to do with the Japanese. If not quite so energetic as the Chinese, he regards them as more docile, and is of opinion that they would become desirable colonists and permanent laborers.

These views were, in the main, confirmed by Mr. Tye Kim Orr, an intelligent Chinese traveler, who was present at the Convention, and in very good English spoke of the Coolie system as he found it in the West India Islands. He found a considerable number of Chinese employed on the plantations in Jamaica. He could not say how many. In British Guiana there are twelve thousand so engaged, and also an indefinite number in Cuba, Martinique and Surinam. "I don't know the statistics," he said, "but they are all getting along well." To the objection that the Chinese were Pagans, he answered shrewdly, "I know the Chinaman is a heathen, but you want cotton and cane, and if he makes them you will not much object to him. Besides," he added, "you may be the means of evangelizing them." "The Chinese," he went on to remark, "are a docile, patient, susceptible people, and will follow and love those who will try to teach and benefit them. You be kind to them," said he, earnestly, "and they will love you."

Nevertheless, like Mr. Gibson, he counselled great care in selecting the proper class of emigrants. They must not be taken from the "wharf rats," but from the rural population, "a hundred miles or so from the coasts, where the people are agriculturists." The wages of field hands in China, he said, were from eighteen to twenty dollars a year. But the cost of living is cheap there, and they grow their own vegetables. In the districts to which he referred, "they grew cotton, rice and sugar, and know the cultivation." Subsisting almost wholly on rice, fish and vegetables, the Chinese laborers are neither so large, he said, nor so strong as white men. But they are expert, frugal and industrious, with great powers of imitation.

The proper sort of men could be had in abundance, and women, who work in the fields with the men, if they too are needed. He cautioned the Convention not to rely on speculators for supplies of immigrants, but to send agents to China and make a careful selection there.

Mr. Koopmanshaap, who had the chief contract at San Francisco for importing Chinamen to work on the Pacific Railroad, next addressed briefly the Convention. In California, he said, the Chinese laborers were getting thirty-five dollars a month. He admitted that such wages would be too high at the South, and thought that all the labor required could be had at twelve dollars a month. In Cuba and Peru the Coolies got eight dollars a month. But with all the Chinamen who might be brought South to work on the plantations, he considered that a stringent contract should be made, as they could not be depended upon to fulfill any verbal engagement at a fixed sum, if other planters offered them better wages.

The report of the Committee on Immigration, embracing all these points, was read before the Convention and adopted. The Mississippi Valley Immigration Labor Company was then duly organized. The capital stock was put at one million of dollars, with power to increase it to double that amount. The shares are to be one hundred dollars each, and fifty thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot. The Convention then adjourned.

Baltimore Gazette.

Rocky Point Academy.

Closing Exercises

Editors of Journal:—Knowing that the columns of your valuable paper are ever at the desposal of those interested in the advancement of education, I feel that it is not trespassing on your good nature to request that you will publish the following hasty description of the closing exercises of the Rocky Point Academy.

This Institution was founded by the residents of Rocky Point some two years since, and is under the control of a board of Trustees chosen from the body of the Stockholders.

Its management was committed to Mr. A. R. Black, A. M., under whose fostering care the Trustees have had the gratification of seeing it in successful operation, and continually increasing in all the elements of strength, 'till now its permanency is established beyond question.

Of the Principal it would be superfluous for me to speak, since he is so well known in this section as a cultivated gentleman and a scholar, that nothing I could say would affect his well-merited reputation.

The tree is known by its fruits—and the exertions of Mr. Black at Rocky Point redound to the credit of both his head and heart, and are highly appreciated by those especially interested. We arrived at the Academy during the forenoon of Friday, and found congregated there many citizens from different parts of the county, who appeared to defy the power of a July sun in their eagerness to enjoy a pleasant reunion with their friends and neighbors, and in their determination to manifest the interest they felt in the prosperity of the Academy.

The scene and the day will long be remembered by those who were present.—Good humor, mirth and merriment added to the attractions of ladies—those "bundles of lace and loveliness," as wicked Fanny Fern calls them; while the gentlemen all gave indications of enjoying the affair vastly.

The examination began quite early, and was conducted chiefly by the Trustees.—The classes were successively questioned and cross-questioned on Grammar, History, Arithmetic, Latin, Algebra, Geometry, Botany, &c., &c. The result was gratifying to the teacher, and very much to the satisfaction of admiring parents, whose loving eyes gleamed with genuine pride at the creditable manner in which their children acquitted themselves. Ah! how sweet is that satisfaction which pervades a parents' heart when beholding his manly boy performing well his part in public! The examination passed off without incident, save one. A class of the youngest scholars were being questioned in Arithmetic, when suddenly a quizzing voice demanded that they should write on their slates quickly "Eleven thousand, eleven hundred and eleven," forthwith little noddles seemed unsettled, little eyes began to wander, the intelligent expression of confidence gave way to looks of horror and dispair, till at length, one clever little Miss solved the riddle and found the reward of brightness in many a smile of approbation from kindly and sympathetic faces.

At midday the crowd was invited to exchange their intellectual treat for one still more delectable in the *unquestionable shape* of barbecued lamb, roasted pig, ham, poultry and the usual accompaniments.—Nor must we forget to mention those edibles whose preparations have so long been the peculiar province of the fairer and sweeter portion of humanity. Cakes and delicacies of various kinds were a fit sequence to the good cheer the gentlemen had drawn so lavishly from their side of the larder.

During the afternoon Rev. S. G. Alexander was announced as the orator of the day, and regaled his friends with one of his characteristic addresses. Neat in style, appropriate in matter, and well delivered, his oration was a perfect gem of its kind, and sustained the reputation he has so well earned as one of our most effective public speakers. I regret my inability to give an accurate synopsis of his address. The leading idea that he sought to impress on his audience was that the Anti Bellum Times with its peculiar civilization had passed away forever; that our section was now entring on a new era—was emerging into a new civilization—one of mingled good and evil—and that sterling patriotism and intelligence of the highest order were necessary to conduct the ship bearing our lives, our fortunes and our happiness safely into the desired haven. At the conclusion of his speech Rev. Mr. Kennedy and Dr. Satchwell briefly addressed the audience, and then the crowd dispersed.

A little later, the gentlemen present, at the suggestion of Mr. Alexander, resolved to inaugurate a movement looking to the formation of a County Historical Society. A committee composed of Capt. Sam Ashe, Rev. S. G. Alexander, Mr. G. J. McRee, Maj. Chas. McClammy and Dr. W. W. Lane was appointed with instructions to prepare an address for publication urging all interested in the subject, to join in theorganization of such an association.

On the approach of evening the exercises of the Academy were resumed, and we were treated to a series of speeches, recitations, dialogues, &c., the most of which were very good and some were excellent. Indeed, where all the scholars acquitted themselves so well, we could hardly mention any one as especially deserving of applause without doing injustice to others.—But we may say that the compositions read by the young ladies were particularly striking and richly merited the encomiums they elicited, and that the closing speech by Mr. Moore on "Retributive Justice" was finely conceived and well delivered.

At a late hour in the night, the exercises being concluded, the matrons departed homewards, while youth and beauty adjourned to a neighboring residence, where Miles' Band which had discoursed excellent music to us during the day, now lured willing spirits to the enlivening dance.

Taken all in all, "Examination Day" was one of unmixed happiness to the participants on the occasion, and will long be remembered with pleasure by both the old and young of

ROCKY POINT.

Interesting Statistics.

According to the census of 1860 there were in the United States, including the Territories, 13,849,087 human beings of the male sex, and 13,115,843 of the female, thus showing an excess of about six per cent. of males over females. In some individual States, however, the proportion was reversed, New Hampshire having 150,563 males to 166,016 females; Massachusetts 592,231 to 699,201; Rhode Island 82,294 to 88,355; Connecticut 221,851 to 229,653; New York 1,910,279 to 1,921,311; New Jersey 322,733 to 333,966; Maryland 256,839 to 259,079; and North Carolina 313,670 to 316,272. The preponderance in the other States was so much greater the other way that the aggregate result was as above stated.

STATE NEWS

DEPLORABLE.—One of the Swiss employed on the farm of Mr. Atkinson died of sunstroke on Friday last while at work in the field. The deceased leaves a wife and two children who are also in the employ of Mr. Atkinson.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

The funeral of George Collier, infant son of Capt. R. T. and Lizzie C. Fulghum, of this town, took place on Saturday last. The funeral was preached in St. Stephen's church by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Wilmington, N. C.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred to the down train, (on the Wilmington road) on the Neuse river bridge, by which it was detained for a short time. The accident occurred to the engine. Nobody was hurt.—Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

From a gentleman just from Pitt county we learn that the crops in that section are looking very much. In some parts of the county it is said they are cutting down the corn to save the fodder on account of the severe drought.—Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

EMPLOYMENT OF THE MELISH.—We learn that one of the D. M. in Jones has employed himself in squirrel hunting so successfully since they went into summer quarters that he has furnished each of the boys with a squirrel tail tassel for his uniform hat.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

At a recent meeting of the Board of Commissioners a lighted lamp was overturned, and the oil igniting burned up the papers that lay on the table, comprising the assessment of property of the town.—This is a deplorable accident as it makes a new and assessment necessary.

Henderson *Index.*

SUPREME COURT, Saturday July 17, 1669. The following cases were argued:

Smith S. Turner vs. N. C. R. R. Co., from Alamance county. Phillips for defendant.

William Futrell et. al. vs. Henry Spivey, administrator, from Northampton county. Jesse W. Peebles vs. Jos. A. Peebles, et. al., from wake county. W. H. and R. H. Battle for plaintiff; Haywood and Batchelor for defendant.—Ral. *Standard.*

We have on exhibition in our sanctum a sample of oats raised on the farm of James A. Jordan, Esq., which surpasses anything of the kind we ever saw, read of, or heard of. The head is composed of three rows, the longest being twenty-one inches and a half long. Call and see the curiosity.—Henderson *Index.*

On Saturday evening last a most distressing accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Thomas Carroll, near Ridgeway, in the rear of his dwelling, and the burning to death of a young lady in his employ. The accident occasioned by the use of a kerosene

SUPREME COURT—*Monday, July 19th.*—The Court met pursuant to adjournment; present the Justices present.

The following cases were argued:

John W. Carr vs. Fearington, *et al.*, from Durham county. Phillips & Merrimon for plaintiff. Bragg, W. H. & R. H. Battle, Jr., and R. W. York for defendant.

Jonathan Newlin, *et al.*, vs. Albert Murphy and G. M. Lee, from Alamance county. Graham, counsel for plaintiffs. Phillips for defendant.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, Bishop of North Carolina, was installed in the Catholic Church of this city yesterday (Sunday). The rite of Confirmation was administered to forty-three persons. The Bishop preached an excellent sermon on the occasion on the subject of Love and Charity, which was listened to with earnest attention by a large congregation. Dr. Gibbons is the youngest Bishop of this Church in the United States, being but 35 years old. He is a man of considerable talents, a very pleasant speaker, and a model gentleman in his public and private intercourse.

We are requested to say that Bishop Gibbons will preach in the Catholic Church in Gaston county Sunday next, the 25th inst.—Charlotte *Dem.*

TOMATOES.—Big and extraordinary things in the way of gardening or farming ought to be recorded, and therefore we mention the fact that J. H. Wilson, Esq., sent two tomatoes on Saturday last, each weighing over one pound. Who can beat it?—Charlotte *Dem.*

VISITORS TO THE STATE.—We notice upon the register of the Yarborough House the names of Messrs. B. A. Mitchell, E. T. Partridge, Edward Lewis, and Rev. W. Harris, of Philadelphia, who are on a visit to our State for the purpose of purchasing lands. We had the pleasure of an introduction to Messrs. Mitchell and Lewis, who appear to be very nice gentlemen, and of the sort that we would gladly welcome to our State.

They express themselves highly pleased with North Carolina and her people, and negotiating for, or have already purchased, a considerable quantity of land in the counties of McDowell and Caldwell.

Ral. *Sentinel.*

RAILROAD DECISION.—The opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of the University Railroad Company vs. the Governor and Public Treasurer, was filed with the Clerk of the Court at 4 o'clock this afternoon—too late for our paper to-day, which is to press soon after that hour. We will give it to morrow.

The opinion decides this and the other Railroad appropriations, made by the present Legislature, to be unconstitutional. This will be a matter of great rejoicing to the tax-payers of the State.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SAD NEWS.—The many friends of Mr. James A. Moore, of this city, will learn with profound grief the sad intelligence that he is lying extremely low, at the Catawba Springs, where he had gone in hope of improving his health. His recovery, we understand, is despaired of. His brother and sister have gone to him, to minister to him in his extreme illness.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SUPREME COURT.—No cases were argued or opinions delivered yesterday. The docket was closed for this term, and no more cases will be argued. The Court is engaged most of the day in consulting on cases before them.

Ral. *Standard.*

DISTEMPER IN PERSON COUNTY.—Distemper is very fatal among the cattle in Person county. Dr. John C. Terrell has lost some 30 milch cows, and John W. Cunningham has lost several by the same disease.

Hillsboro' *Recorder.*

One of the newly arrived Swiss, in the employ of Mr. Calvin Woodard of this county, died suddenly on Friday last, from what was supposed to be appoplexy. Previous to his death he received every possible attention at the hands of his employer, and his funeral was attended by all his countrymen living within reach.

Wilson *Plaindealer, July 20th.*

At the Big Island land sale, recently ten cents an acre was considered a good price. Every Democratic citizen of the State will feel sad to hear of this; but a radical leader informs us that at the last League meeting there was but one *scent* in the whole crowd. That accounts for the low prices.

Rutherford *Vindicator.*

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—We regret to learn that our young townsmen, Master Clem Manly, was accidentally shot at Hillsboro', a few days ago. The wound is in the thigh and is considered serious.

Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

CROPS IN LENOIR.—We have cheering advices in regard to the crop in Lenoir county. It is said to be better than has been known for ten years, and the farmers generally are in high spirits.

Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

A LARGE SNAKE.—W. W. Guess of Durham writes as follows of a very large snake he has killed:

I killed the largest snake on the 11th of this month that has been seen this season. It measured 7 feet and one inch long, and six inches around the body. It is called the chicken snake. A hen with her young brood first discovered to me the whereabouts of the snake by the noise she made over it. The skin of the snake had a beautiful black, and tender appearance as if it had lately shed its old skin.

Hillsboro' *Recorder.*

WASHED OVERBOARD AND NEARLY DROWNED.—During the heavy thunder shower yesterday p. m., while some boys were on the old wharf at Fort Spinola near the city lightning struck the water, throwing a large quantity over the wharf. One of the boys named Daniel Slade, about 16 years old, was thrown into the river and nearly drowned before he was rescued. The other boys receiving such a shock were unable to render any assistance for some minutes.—New Berne *Times.*

ROBBERY OF BAGGAGE UPON THE WILMINGTON ROAD.—Suspicion resting upon one Tom Warren, a negro employe upon one of the Wilmington passenger trains, of having been for some time past engaged in rifling trunks, his duty being to a great extent in the baggage car, information was lodged with the officials in this place on Monday against Warren, a trunk having been robbed a few nights since.—Warren's house is some few miles in the country, west of this place, but somewhere in town were found a number of valuables, including a gold watch, which he had put away for safe keeping—Constable McGee repaired to Warren's house where he found him, and placing him under arrest started with him to town, but from some cause the prisoner made his escape. McGee, however, captured a trunk in Warren's house which was filled with all manner of ladies finery, splendid jewelry, and other things of much value, which trunk was brought to town and is held for the present.

It is supposed that Warren has been in the habit of entering trunks with false keys and taking therefrom small objects as could be carried away without detection, and it is fortunate that his villainy has been discovered.—Weldon *News.*

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

MAJOR SMITH'S SPEECH.

Substance of the Remarks of Major W. A. Smith, President N. C. R. R. Co., in reply to the Commissioners of the A. & N. C. R. R., and in opposition to the adoption of the recent act of the Legislature, proposing to Consolidate the N. C. R. R. Co. and the A. & N. C. R. R., delivered at Salisbury, July 8th.

[Reported by a Spectator.]

MR. CHAIRMAN:—I rise, with much diffidence, to submit a few remarks in answer to the distinguished gentleman from Newbern, Mr. Haughton. I came here thinking I would not say one word about Consolidation, but leave the question as to the expediency or inexpediency of this measure, to be decided by the Stockholders, themselves, believing them fully competent to do so without any suggestion from me. But, Mr. Chairman, after listening to the two speeches which the gentleman from Newbern has made upon this subject, I feel I must say a word or two in reply.—The gentleman from Newbern takes the ground that because the Legislature of this State voted to submit the question of Consolidation to the Stockholders of this Company, that it should have great weight with us in making up our minds. What. Mr. Chairman, has this distinguished Legislature done for this great corporation, that should commend itself to our consideration? Has it passed any act that will add one cent to your revenue? Have they done anything that will benefit the N. C. R. R.? No sir. On the contrary they have done everything possible to originate competing lines, which, if ever finished, will destroy this Road entirely. Did they not charter the Chatham Road to the South Carolina line, which, when finished, will be the shortest line from Columbia to the North? Did they not charter and make appropriations to build the Ohio and Tennessee Railroad, when it was well known that the projectors of that Road intended it to be run, in connection with the Virginia and Tennessee Road, making a shorter line North than *via* the N. C. R. Road? Can you, Mr. Chairman, point out a single act of the present Legislature, with the exception of the appropriation to the W. N. C. R. R., but what was calculated to damage, yea, to destroy this great work?

The gentleman says that as this bill passed the Legislature by a large majority it is a sure indication that it reflects the wishes of four-fifths of the people of the State, because they are the exponents of public sentiment. God save the mark!—What measure of the Legislature reflects public sentiment? If grinding the people into extreme poverty by exhorbitant taxation reflects public sentiment then the Legislature does express the views of our people, otherwise it does not. Look at the names of those members of the Legislature who voted for this measure, and, with a few exceptions, they are men who are not identified in interest with the tax-payers of the State. A majority of those voting for consolidation add but few dollars in the way of taxation to our revenue, and what interest have they in our old State? Nothing, sir; absolutely nothing. But few of them pay any tax at all, and the only way they benefit "good old North Carolina" is by making our laws, (such as they are), at seven dollars per day. Yes, sir; benefit "good old North Carolina" by paying a poll tax, and half of these for Consolidation were too old even to pay this pittance!

This Legislature that knew so little, did not represent the tax payers of the State. No, sir; the Lindsays and the members who pay tax in North Carolina were not represented.

Yet, sir, the gentleman from Newbern says the Legislature passed the bill to consolidate this road with the A. & N. C. R. R., and claims that in this measure they proved themselves to be statesmen and great benefactors to "Good old North Carolina." Yes, sir, "Good old North Carolina." This has been the song of the consolidation party for months, and especially by its advocates about Newbern and Morehead City. These people care nothing for themselves, and their motives are not selfish! They do not wish to sell lots at Newbern and Morehead City at advanced prices! No, sir; their motives are solely to advance the interests of "Good old North Carolina."

What have these advocates done for North Carolina? What has Newbern and Morehead City done for North Carolina, and especially for the Western part of the State? Nothing, Sir, nothing; yes, they helped to tax the people to build their roads and canals in the East, and when finished their voices were heard crying aloud, "No more internal improvements." "We want no more internal improvements unless they are built in the East." "We can't be taxed for other improvements." Such, Sir, has been the policy of the men who now talk so much about consolidation and "Good old North Carolina."

Sir, if I had no other reasons for opposing consolidation, the mere fact of its having been passed as it was, and by such a Legislature, would cause me to look on it with suspicion. Sir, a majority of those who voted for this bill knew nothing about railroads, seaports, and cared less. But the gentleman says it reflects public sentiment as the Legislature passed it; I deny it. In the name of the overburdened tax payers of North Carolina, I deny that this Act reflects public sentiment—or that a majority of that Legislature do reflect public sentiment. Let them return to their constituents and ask for re election, and the response will invariably be "you have been weighed in the balances and found wanting."

The gentleman from Newbern says a great deal about who shall vote the State stock; the friends of consolidation flatter themselves about the shrewdness displayed in engineering the bill relied upon to deprive you of your vested rights under your charter. They thought themselves particularly smart when they slipped the law alluded to through the Legislature on the very last day of the session, by simply reading its title, many of the members voting for the bill, little supposing that in the pages of said act was a section which was intended to make Col. Harris State proxy in all your public works. It was a trick, and I don't suppose ten members in each House knew that such provision as the last article of the bill contains was in the bill.

But, Mr. Chairman, they overreached themselves, they knew no law, and in trying to deceive the honest members of the Legislature, *they wrote too much law, and too little sense, and thereby defeated their own trick*, for I am informed by one of the best lawyers of the State (an ex-Superior Court Judge) that the act making Cebe proxy and deputy Governor, simply makes him nothing, as it cannot be applied on record either before or since the action of the last General Assembly. If this be so, and I believe it, Cebe has no more right to claim that he can represent the State in this meeting, than he has to represent the man in the moon.

No, Mr. Chairman, Cebe never would have thought of bringing himself in opposition to the laws and the administration, had he not been gobbled up by the hungry crowd at Newbern and Morehead City, who are so anxious to take care of "good old North Carolina." Yes, sir, they gobbled him up, and carried him to Newbern with his big painted stick, and frightened those piscatorial gentlemen and took possession of their meeting, and to-day he is in our midst without his big stick, but with his injunct, I'll not call it injunction, as the name is too long and the process too common. Yes, Mr. Chairman, Cebe is here with his injunct, with a view to defeat a meeting of the Stockholders of your Road, but thus far his injunct has not been heeded. Seriously, sir, Cebe is hacked; his feathers have fallen, and he looks like he would surrender all claims to be proxy, and be the happiest man living, if he could get away from the meeting without being seen by anybody. But, alas! the gentleman from Newbern has Cebe up to his neck in hot water, and, I am sorry to say, the gentleman from Newbern is *too short to pull him out.* I am sorry for Cebe; like Tray he has been caught in bad company, and we can yet give him the right hand of fellowship, if he will drop his foolishness and not try to overthrow the old charter of this Road; for his pretensions under the late act and under which he claims to represent the State, is in direct violation of our charter.

The gentleman from Newbern claims that the Road should be consolidated upon the great original idea advanced by Caldwell, Gaston and Morehead. In the days of the two first distinguished gentlemen, our road was not built, and no such complications as now exist was thought of.—But the gentleman shall not make a point here by quoting the names of these great men. Does he claim that the present members of the legislature are the equals of Gas on, Caldwell and Morehead? Or that, if now living, these great men would at this day vote to destroy our great Road, in trying to save a worthless one, by consolidation? If there were no other roads in our State, then consolidation would be feasible. But, Mr. Chairman, with the present net work of Railroads through our State, the idea is a humbug, and especially under this extraordinary bill of the last Legislature. All kinds of measures have been resorted to, to carry out consolidation. A great excursion trip was given to Newbern and Morehead City. The magnificent first class ships at these ports were to conduct the visitors through the spacious harbors of Morehead City, but alas! What a fall! the worthy President of this Road had a fishing smack fitted up for the accommodation of the visitors, when lo! it grounded! Then our friend declared with cuss words, "such a thing had not before occurred for twenty years." What did the visitors see at those places? If it was anything but magnificent sand banks and Banker ponies, my informants have deceived me. The truth is, this Atlantic Road is a humbug. Its real name is the Mullet Road, for its principal freight consist in fish, and occasionally oysters. Why tack this Road to ours? Our freights in one month are equal to a whole year's earnings of this Mullet Road.

But, in all seriousness, it is no use to try to divert trade from its natural channels. You might as well attempt to make water run up stream as to make the unalterable laws of trade. Men will carry their produce to such markets as will command the highest prices, and where in return they can buy goods the cheapest. If Morehead is such a commercial mart, why has not the laws of trade found it out.

Mr. Chairman, this morning I was afraid to say a word. There sat Jo. Turner ready to pounce me, as I thought, for he is the worst political enemy I have, and yet my politics of old used to be like his, for I was, and am to-day, an old Henry Clay, Daniel Webster Federalist. This evening, finding everybody on my side, I am encouraged to talk.

Mr. Chairman, it has been intimated that I opposed consolidation because I feared I would lose my situation. I fear nothing of the kind, nor am I opposed to consolidation on this account, or on account of the stock I own in the Road. I can easily live without my office. I can retire to my farm in sweet old Johnston; there I can live, and there bask in the sunshine of peace, and there I can have peace. But, sir, in opposing consolidation, I am solely actuated by the wish to see this great Road a success. I have worked as a matter of pride and not interest.

If I have opposed, yes, violently opposed consolidation, it was because I desired to see this Road paying the men who put in their gold dollars and stout arms to build it. Yes, sir, talk about your "original ideas," and from the "Mountains to the Sea Shore," and "good old North Carolina." It is all stuff to talk in this way to men who lost all except what little they own in this Road. Mr. Chairman it would be the proudest day of my life if I could make this Road pay large dividends to the original Stockholders, as it would gladden the heart of many a gray headed old man, and bring comfort to the widows and orphans of the men who furnished the means to build this Road.

BODY RECOVERED.—We are pleased to learn from Mr. McClammy, who arrived in the city last evening, that the body of Mr. Julian E. Leach, drowned on our coast Saturday afternoon last, has been recovered. It was found yesterday morning about 10 o'clock by a party of Mr. Hill W. Nixon's hands floating in with the tide in the "banks channel" near Topsail inlet, a distance of about eight miles from the place where Mr. Leach was drowned.—Borne along with the tide, the body after it came to the surface was fortunately carried through the inlet into the sound and thus recovered. It was taken ashore and is now at Mr. Nixion's place awaiting the inquest of the Coroner. Application was made last night to the Clerk of the Superior Court to appoint a Special Coroner and the inquest will be held to-day.

Preparations have been made to forward the body to the grief-stricken parents, who will at least have the melancholy satisfaction of receiving the remains of their dear lost son.—*Daily Journal* 21*st.*

FIRE IN BRUNSWICK.—The whole of Brunswick seems to have been on fire for the past few weeks. The terrible fire in Green Swamp about a week or two ago we have already alluded to. That fire seems not yet extinguished. Sunday it raged furiously and thousands of acres of timber were burnt. The whole sky was clouded with smoke and the sun itself seemed al most shut out. The city was filled with ashes and large fragments of partially burnt leaves and straw blown over by the wind.

On Friday in this same county at the place of Mr. Wm. Watters about five or six miles from the city a terrible fire raged. Mr. Watters' fences were all burnt and one house on his place consumed. About 12,000 acres were passed over by this fire.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—Gov. Holden has seen fit, notwithstanding the indefinite postponement of the meeting by the President, to issue a proclamation declaring that the meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, for the purpose of reorganization under the amended charter, will be held, as originally appointed, in this city on the 29th day of July, and that the State will be prepared on that day to take part in the reorganization of the Company. This proclamation is published in yesterday's issue of the Governor's organ, the Raleigh *Standard.*

In his proclamation the Governor declares it his duty to protect the interest of State in this Company. And of this we are sure, the President is no less determined to protect the interest of the Stockholders, and for this he is acting and will continue to act so long as he shall remain in office.

MEETING OF CLERKS.—We are requested by E. A. Osborne, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, to state that the meeting of the Clerks of the Superior Court of the State will be held in Raleigh on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, *instead of the third.* Tickets on the North Carolina Railroad to go and return for one fare—to be obtained from Station Agents.

Intermarriage between the White and Colored Races Declared Unlawful.

In the case of the State vs. Hairston, Mr. Justice Reade yesterday delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, as follows:

The only question in the case is whether the intermarriage of whites and blacks is lawful.

By our marriage act, "All marriages since 8th January, 1859, and all marriages in future between a white person and a free negro, or a free person of color, to the third generation, shall be void. Rev. Code, Chap. 68, S. 7.

Late events, and the emancipation of the slaves, have made no alteration in our policy or in the sentiments of our people. And lest it might be supposed that there was or would be a change, the Legislature, in 1866, re enacted the marriage act. And thus the law stood at the time of the adoption of our new Constitution. The Constitution was adopted by a large popular vote, both whites and blacks voting. In the Constitution it provided that "the laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution or to the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered." Art. 4, S. 24.

It thus appears that we have not only the plain letter of the acts of the Legislature, but the sanction of the Constitution, that the intermarriage of whites and blacks is against public policy, and is unlawful. And as this is a matter affecting the social and domestic relations, it is gratifying to know that the law has the sanction of both races. It is no discrimination in favor of one race against the other, but applies equally to both. At the last term, in the case of the State vs. Underwood, 63 N. C. R. 99, we decided that the act forbidding persons of color to be witnesses, except against each other, was repealed by the Constitution as being repugnant to its spirit and inconsistent with our altered condition. But that was because there was a discrimination between the races in civil rights. Here there is no discrimination. The law operates upon both races alike; neither can marry the other; nor is it repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution nor subversive of civil rights, but is in consonance with both.

It was insisted that the Civil Rights Bill has declared a different policy, and has changed the law. It is not necessary that we should decide whether the operation of that bill ended with the cessation of our provisional relations with the United States, or whether it is operative now, for by its terms it has no application to the social relations. Its object was, and its terms are, to declare equality between all citizens without regard to race or color, in the matters of making business contracts, sueing in the courts, giving evidence, acquiring property and protection of person and property. And this is nothing more than our own State Constitution has done. But neither the Civil Rights Bill, nor our State Constitution was intended to enforce social equality, but only civil and political rights. This is plain from the very terms; but if the terms were doubtful, the policy of prohibiting the intermarriage of the two races is so well established, and the wishes of both races so well known, that we should not hesitate to declare the policy paramount to any doubtful construction.

The marriage relation is a peculiar and important one. The Courts treat it as a civil contract, only in the sense that a contract—consent of parties—precedes it, and is essential to its validity, but when formed, it is more than a civil contract, it is a *relation*, an *institution* affecting not merely the parties like business contracts, but off spring particularly and society generally. And every State has always assumed to regulate it, to declare who are capable of contracting marriage, what shall be the duties and privileges, and how it shall be dissolved. These things have never been left to the discretion of individuals, but have been regulated by law. Among other things our marriage law declares, that the white and colored races shall not intermarry. The pretended marriage in this case was, therefore invalid, and the parties guilty of fornication and adultery.

Let this be certified, &c.

READ, J.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE UNIVERSITY RAILROAD CASE—ITS EFFECT UPON BONDS ISSUED TO RAILROADS.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21—P. M.

In the University railroad case, the Supreme Court decides that bonds issued to new railroads are void. Bonds issued to old roads are valid.—There is no power to build new roads without submitting the question to the people. E.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21—P. M.

The receipts from customs to-day will amount to nearly a half million dollars.

Commissioner Delano has returned.

The Boston Postoffice will be built of granite.

Louisiana Supervisor Conkley is here.

Wade says that the Virginia result will affect, unfavorably, the Northern elections.

Secretary Robeson, with a party on board the Tallapoosa, will inspect the navy yards along the Atlantic coast.

All the cabinet officers are absent except Hoar, Boutwell and Cox.

The murderess, Minnie Gaines, has been sent to the Insane Asylum, by order of the Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary Cresswell has returned.

Peabody and Corcoran will visit the White Sulphur Springs to-morrow.

The Revenue Department decides that smoking tobacco cannot be retailed from a pound package unless it is packed in wooden boxes and stamped.

Efforts are being made to remove Gen. Gordon Adams, Attorney for Mississippi. It is understood that Commander Ames desires his removal. The charges against Adams are political.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that recently a bark left Baltimore with twenty-four thousand stand of arms and one hundred and seventy thousand pounds of ammunition for Cuba. She got off without trouble, professing to be loaded with hay, and reached her destination successfully.

It is understood that another vessel is likely to sail from the same port similarly freighted.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., July 21—P. M.

The official returns show that the vote for Mr. Walker will fall twenty-six thousand short of the white registration, and that for Gov. Wells eighteen thousand short of the colored registration.

The objectionable clauses in the Constitution were defeated by forty thousand votes.

There appears to have been an entirely new deal in politics, as only six members of the elected Legislature have ever been there before.

Thos. R. Bowden, State Attorney General, resigned to day.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., July 21—P M.

The corn crop will be considerably shortened by the drought in this section.

James Carter, colored, was arrested to-day for robbing the mail intended for this watering place.

Fifty to one hundred arrive here daily.

The thermometer this afternoon was fifty-six degrees.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 22—Noon.

Stocks steady but dull. Money steady at 7 per cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 109⅞. Gold 135⅛. Five-twenties of '62, 128⅝. North Carolina Sixes 57½; new 48. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons, 57½; new 60. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 62; new 56. Louisiana Sixes, old, 69½. Levees 65.

Flour 5@10 cents better. Wheat 1@2 cents better. Corn 5@7 cents better—market excited. Mess Pork $33 75. Lard dull. Cotton dull—middling 31 cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 42 cents per gallon. Rosin moderately active—good strained $2 25@$2 30 per bbl. Freights firm.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS,
CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE, formerly called the North Carolina White Sulphur Springs, will be open for visitors on Tuesday, the first day of June.

Being situated in the Northwestern part of the State, in a country remarkable for its beauty and healthfulness—these together with the virtue of the waters—make it one of the most desirable watering places to be found.

The Mineral Waters of these Springs are the White and Blue Sulphur and Chalybeate or Iron, and they possess all the finest qualities of these Waters, and are sovereign remedies for all diseases of the liver, bowels, stomach and kidneys, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, weakness, debility, dyspepsia, rheumatism, &c., &c.

The proprietor having spent a large amount in additional buildings and improvements generally, these Springs are now in a fine condition, rooms large and pleasant, and good cottages containing from two to six rooms each, well arranged for either large or small families.

Good ten pin alleys, billiard tables and other amusements. Fine BATH HOUSES for Pool, Plunge or Shower Bath, and Sulphur Bath, hot or cold.

A good Band of Music will be at the Springs the entire season, and a good Physician permanently located for the benefit of invalids, who may rest assured will have every attention.

Having secured the services of Mr. J. N. Carter, of Virginia, who has had much experience and stands high as a Hotel keeper, visitors may rest assured that our table will be supplied with the best the market can afford, and everything done that will add to their pleasure and comfort.

The cars on the Western North Carolina Railroad will leave Salisbury for Hickory Station, the Springs depot, every morning (Sundays excepted) in connection with the North Carolina Railroad, avoiding delay or stoping at Salisbury, and arrive at Hickory Station in time for breakfast, where good hacks will be in readiness to take passengers over a beautiful, well shaded road to the Springs—a distance of six miles.

As an inducement for families and parties to spend two months or more, I have concluded to put board down at the following low rates:

Board for one single month $50.
Board for two or more months $40 per month or at that rate.
Board per week $16.
Board per day $2 50.
Children under ten years of age and colored servants, half price. No charge for infants or children under two years of age.

J. GOLDEN WYATT,
Proprietor.

Sparkling Catawba Springs,
Catawba County, North Carolina,
May 16th, 1869. } 196&15-3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	40	@	42
BRICKS, ℔ M.	10 00	@	15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 00	@	2 25
New	2 50	@	3 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18	@	21
Adamantine	21	@	23
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	37	@	40
Laguayra	22½	@	26
Rio	18½	@	25
St. Domingo	25	@	28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	28	@	31
Strict Mid'g	00	@	32
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	21	@	22
Dundee	26	@	28
Rope, ℔ lb	7	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 20	@	1 25
DOMESTICS, Sheeting ℔ yard	12	@	16
Yarn, ℔ b	2 00	@	2 05
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	65	@	75
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00	@	25 00
No. 2	18 00	@	20 00
No. 3	14 00	@	16 00
Mullets	7 50	@	10 00
Herring,			
East	0 00	@	6 50
N.C.roe	9 00	@	0 00
do cut,	8 50	@	9 00
do gr'ss	0 00	@	7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9	@	10
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 00	@	12 50
Superfine	5 50	@	6 00
Fine	5 25	@	5 50
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50	@	12 00
Superfine	11 00	@	11 25
GLUE, ℔ lb	18	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	30	@	32
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	85 00	@	00 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel.			
Corn	1 15	@	1 25
Oats	75	@	90
Peas, Cow	1 00	@	1 10
Rice, rough	1 50	@	1 75
Carolina	9½	@	10
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	9	@	9½
Dry	19	@	20
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 35	@	1 50
Northern	0 75	@	90
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8	@	10
American, ref.	0	@	10
American, sheer	9	@	10
Swede	10	@	12
Hoop, ℔ ton	130 00	@	135 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50	@	2 25
Bourbon	2 00	@	4 00
N. E. Rum	2 00	@	3 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
do Apple	2 75	@	3 00
do Peach	3 00	@	3 50
LUMBER, (River, Pine Bds.	15 00	@	17 00
Wide do.	12 00	@	14 00
Scantling	10 00	@	12 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
From store	1 50	@	1 60
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon, Cuba, hhds.	00	@	52½
do bbls.	55	@	57½
Sugar house	60	@	40
do bbls.	42½	@	45
Syrup, bbls.	60	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin New	0	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 65
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 60
Tar, in ordr	2 25	@	2 50
Pitch, City	3 00	@	3 25
Rosin, pale	4 00	@	5 50
do No. 1	2 50	@	3 75
do No. 2	1 70	@	1 85
do No. 3	0 00	@	1 65
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	00	@	39
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	5 50	@	5 75
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 40	@	1 50
Machinery	1 75	@	2 00
Kerosene	40	@	42½
PEA NUTS,	1 50	@	2 15
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 00	@	0 00
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon. Hams	21	@	22
Middlings	19	@	20
Shoulders	00	@	18
Hog round	00	@	20
Western Bacon Hams	18	@	22
Middlings	18½	@	19½
Shoulders	16	@	16½
Lard, N. C.	20	@	23
do North'n	17	@	21
Butter, N. C.	25	@	30
do North'n	40	@	42
Cheese	18	@	22
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	34 50	@	35 00
Thin "	33 50	@	34 00
Prime	31 50	@	32 00
Rump	31 00	@	32 00
SALT, Alum, bush	0 50	@	60
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	0 00	@	2 00
from store	2 10	@	2 15
American	1 70	@	1 75
SUGAR, ℔ lb., Cuba	00	@	16½
Porto Rico	00	@	15
C	16	@	16½
B	16	@	17
A	17	@	17½
Crushed	18	@	18½
SOAP, ℔ lb. Northern,	7	@	13
Wilmington, Ext. Family, 10½		@	11
Family	10	@	10
Chemical,	9½	@	10
Pale	8	@	10½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 00	@	5 50
Common	2 50	@	3 25
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. bbl	00 00	@	30 00
R. O. hhd	00 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	12 00	@	14 00
Mill, prime	10 00	@	12 00
Mill Fair	7 50	@	8 50
Mill, inferior to ord	4 50	@	6 50
TALLOW, lb	10	@	11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, July 22, 1869.

TURPENTINE—Remains unchanged in price since the close of our last review. The low stage of the water courses prevents receipts from above tide-way, and the arrivals are confined to small parcels, which are inadequate for distillers' immediate wants. There is a steady demand, and we quote the market as firm at $3 for virgin and $2 65 for yellow dip, per bbl. of 280 lbs. Sales as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.
Friday	107	$3 00	$2 65
Saturday	127	3 00	2 65
Monday	36	3 00	2 65
Tuesday	150	3 00	2 65
Wednesday	74	3 00	2 65

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our review on Thursday last, the market for this article has exhibited rather more business, and has generally ruled quite steady, prices ruling at 38½ cents for country and 39 cents for N. Y. packages. For two days past, however, there has been but little doing, owing mainly to the fact that factors generally are not disposed to accept above quotations, which are offered by buyers. Receipts are quite small, and the stock remaining in first hands is light. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	318 casks at		38½	cents	per gallon.
Do	139	"	39*	"	"
Saturday	512	"	38½@39*	"	"
Monday	487	"	38½	"	"
Do	30	"	39*	"	"
Tuesday	155	"	38½	"	"
Wednesday	40	"	38½	"	"

*39 cents for N. Y. packages.

ROSIN—For the week just closed the market has ruled about the same as noted in our last review. The lower and finer grades have been in fair request; and prices are fully sustained, while for the medium grades there has been only a light demand. The receipts are principally by railroad, and the stock of all qualities remaining in first hands may be considered as very small.—The weeks'

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

A COTEMPORARY, speaking of Forney's avowed aspirations for a Senatorship from North Carolina, advises him to look further South:—to try Texas or Mississippi. We, on our own hook, would advise the "Duck" to go down further still, and into a yet warmer climate:—in fact, to an estate which is now exceedingly well represented in the National Councils.

Radical Ruin.

"God help the country that is to be ruled by such an element as that," said a leading member of the Radical party, in referring to the Republican First Ward Meeting at the City Hall on last Monday evening. Such a conviction, we may say, is one that has long been felt, in its full force, by all intelligent men who have the real and true good of their country at heart, and, although there is no remedy for the fact in the immediate present, it is at least gratifying to know that the truth is forcing itself upon some of the members of the grand party of ruin.

The scene of last Monday night, disgraceful as it would have been to a Southern Democratic assemblage, or to a party of Southern colored men alone, was yet in full keeping with the discordant, infamous elements which must either rule or ruin. Because some of the colored men of this city, and those among the most intelligent and respected of their class, dared to think for themselves, and to desire the nomination of a candidate of their own choice, the two or three sovereign radicals of this city marshaled their hosts for the fight, and the scene of discord was inaugurated. "A perfect Babel" would hardly express the first half hour of the Monday night meeting; "a young hell let loose" would more naturally suggest itself to the mind as one looked on and saw here and there the leaders in the strife; men without character at home or abroad; who know no God but themselves, and who are of those who would "rather reign in hell than serve in heaven."

"Yet this is Rome, that sat upon her seven hills," &c. Yet this is Wilmington, one of the oldest settlements upon the Atlantic coast, once represented in her legislative halls by men of learning, and of wisdom and patriotism, now represented (alas! for the word) by her former slaves and by aliens who come among us, not only without characters for good, but absolutely blackened with evil. Yet this is the model Republic of the world, and we are now in the full flush of the model XIX century. Of the future one thing is sure; either the Republic must fall or the Radical party must sink, and the latter we firmly believe to be written out in the short future. The maxim that "the excesses of parties will ultimately cause their ruin," is more than applicable to the case in point, and we look forward with much of confidence to the speedy dissolution of the present Radical organization as one of the certain things of the future. Let our people but bear a little longer.

Political Proscription.

The New York *Times*, in a recent issue, has the following as the first sentence of its leader:

One of the most satisfactory signs of improving opinion throughout the south, is the disposition of Republicans to expunge from the law and from the policy of their party all traces of proscription and political disabilities.

The *Times*, although often-times well posted, is certainly in a gross error here, for there has never been a period of Republican rule, with us, that has been so outrageously proscriptive as now. A few men have obtained the control of the entire party, and the petty leaders throughout the different cities, towns and townships, are all dependents of theirs, held together by the feudalism of office. There is no employment of any kind, either in the gift of county, State or municipality, no matter how picayune that employment may be, which any other than a Radical vote can obtain. The question of capability is entirely set aside and ignorant negroes or itinerant white men, with neither ability to perform properly, nor honesty enough to work fairly, are installed in offices of emolument and trust. Even the very laborer—the day laborer—cannot obtain his manual employ unless he shall have first given in his adherence to the dominant party. On the contrary, where the colored population, as a class, are all Radical voters, they can yet be found in the employ of almost every Southern household, and in every place of business on the streets.—While the negroes of the South receive the labor and confidence of the Southern whites, yet those very whites are proscribed by the party of which that class are the political slaves and tools. So much for the removal, in the South, of the "proscription and political disabilities" of which the *Times* discourses.

All for Party.

J. S. W. Eagles, colored policeman, and one of the candidates for the vacant Legislative seat from this county, at the negro assemblage on Thursday night, assured his people, among other things, that, if elected, he would "always vote *for the interests of the Republican party.*" The remark was significant, although from an insignificant source, as it fully defines, in one sentence, the position of the party of ruin. The "interests of the Republican party" means, in plain words, the interest and benefit, politically and pecuniarily, of its each and every individual member. The interests of the community, as a community, are nothing when weighed in the balance with party and with private aggrandizement, and the course of the present corrupt administration, in all of its departments, especially in those in this commonwealth, of State, county and municipal affairs, bears out fully the policy announced for himself by Eagles.

Formerly the word "constituents" was applied in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, and the Legislator who was sent to the Councils of his State, was actuated far more by a righteous desire to vote, in all matters, for the benefit of the particular community which he represented, than by a desire to advance and promote the private aims and selfish views of any man, or set of men. Now it is different, and the axe of proscription which has so long fallen upon the necks of the true white men of the land, is held up *in terrorem* over those, of any political shade or complexion, who may fall under the displeasure of the powers that rule and ruin.

The New York *Times* is often witty, but not always just. The following, from a late issue of that paper is both witty and just, and that, too, at the expense of its party affiliations:

A correspondent complains that at the recent reunion of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, there were no eulogies pronounced upon Gens. Banks and Butler, the two commanders of the Army of the Department of the Gulf. Gens. Banks and Butler ought to have been present at the reunion and attended to this matter.

Cuban Affairs.

Affairs in Cuba seem to be approaching a crisis, and it is probable that the success or failure of the Revolutionary party will be fully established before the close of the present year. Two expeditions for their aid, one following close upon the other, lately started from New York. The first was captured, but the second, consisting of two hundred men and a good supply of arms and ammunition, succeeded in getting safely to sea on last Tuesday morning.

The Coolie Question.

The Press throughout the country, North as well as South, are at present busily engaged in discussing the proposed introduction of Chinese labor into this country, and the proposition meets with much approval in both sections. The imperative necessity for a greater supply of labor in the South is conceded on every hand and the introduction of these Coolies seems to be wished by all, except a few over-zealous friends of the colored race, who fear that it may injure the material and political prospects of the immaculate negro. We *must* have more labor, but, whether it will be wise to fill the void with this strange Chinese element, is a matter worthy of careful consideration.

The idea that such a course would injure the negro labor and drive them from the field, can be easily refuted, and that, too, by actual figures. It is stated that there are more than four hundred and twenty-six million acres of cotton lands in the South, and that, of this vast area, less than one-fifty-eighth part was planted with cotton last year. Thus, the negro labor is only sufficient to till just one-fifty-seventh of the arable cotton lands of the South, while the remainder is left entirely idle. And the present proposition is not to injure or to displace in any way the colored man, but to merely introduce another element of labor, whereby the waste places of the South may be cultivated and made profitable. Viewed in that sense, it can well be said that the land is broad enough and wide enough for all, and fifty times the number of farm laborers now at work in the South could find the land to labor upon.

But, before the first Coolie is brought into this country, the matter should be considered long and well, and in all its different bearings. These Chinese are a strange people; are, in reality, our antipodes in birth, education, religion and nationality, and might prove rather a bane than a blessing. Can they be reconciled to our mode of life, or we to theirs?

We know but little of them;—less, as a people, than of any other nation under the sun. We have been told that there are some sixty-five thousand of them now in California, and that the mass of them are temperate and industrious, yet clinging to their own traditions and isolating themselves from all other peoples. We only know that China is densely, and the South sparsely, populated; that the former, with a comparatively small area, has four hundred and fifty million inhabitants, and that the waste fields and other lands of the South could give employment to nearly one-fourth of those. Labor will seek its own level and will regulate its own wages, and, whether wise or unwise to admit them among us, we here predict that they will come and that the fertile fields of the Carolinas will be among the first to find them labor. A number of planters in South Carolina are already arranging to receive them, and we feel that the necessities of our own section will soon bring them here.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Crops—Agriculture—Irrigation—Fertilizers—Herbs and Roots—Wilmington, &c., &c.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS, July 15th, 1869.

Dear Journal:—While probably it is too early to pronounce positively upon the crop prospect, for a much longer continuance of the present drought will very seriously cut off the yield throughout the entire Middle and Western portions of the State, still I am glad to say that the farmers are very much inspirited at present. Everywhere along the route from Wilmington hither the crops were looking fine, and while not positively suffering for rain, still it was much needed, and the continuance of the hot, dry weather will greatly check their growth and yield. The refreshing showers which fell in New Hanover and the lower part of Duplin on the 9th were most timely, and will be sufficient, I trust, to save the more forward corn. The extent of the showers was, however, very limited. From Magnolia to this point we found much dust, which, with the heat, rendered traveling very unpleasant.

The great frequency with which fine prospects for abundant harvests are destroyed or injured by drought in the Middle portion of this State, would seem to demand some counteracting influences. There is much good land along the North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads from Raleigh to Morganton, and I am satisfied that eight out of every ten failures to raise good crops result from a want of rain in July and August. Among the hills of this section the crops cannot stand as long dry seasons as they can in the low country, and I think droughts are more frequent here than there. The system of irrigation must be introduced or this section can never become a rich agricultural country. The creeks and branches are so numerous, and from their courses can be so easily made to flow over fields, and frequently with little or no cost, that I wonder that the more enterprising and intelligent farmers have not inaugurated it. It must be done sooner or later, and the pioneers in this enterprise will not only reap the reward of their labors, but will confer a great boon upon the entire country.

There is another point in which the farmers of Middle North Carolina are far behind their Eastern cotemporaries. They use but little manure. And in this respect I am forcibly struck with the marked difference between this section and similar sections in Middle Georgia, which I have recently visited. There I found the trains and depots filled with fertilizers, and wagons were busy hauling loads of guano to the neighboring plantations. I suppose I would not overshoot the mark were I to say that more efforts are made and more money expended to enrich the soil on some plantations in Edgecombe county, than in a whole county hereabouts. This is the more reprehensible, because the lands in Middle North Carolina need them more, and the soil would retain the beneficial effects of the fertilizer longer. In many visits to this section I do not remember ever to have seen a "compost heap" or a bag of guano.—These people must arouse from their long slumber, or they will be left far in the rear by their progressive brethren in other parts of the State.

Lime seems to be the only fertilizer in much demand, and, in fact, it is one which, if bountifully and judiciously used, would do much good, but the price which it commands debars the farmer from a liberal use thereof. At Salisbury, lime is sold at eleven dollars per ton. And just here, I think a new and profitable business might be opened with this section from ours.—Under a liberal tariff between the railroads, marl, with eighty-five to ninety per cent. of lime, could be delivered at Salisbury, from our section, at six dollars, which would bring it within the power of all to use, and would admit of no question, at that price, of its availability as a fertilizer. This is a matter of interest in connection with the recent visit of Professor Kerr to the marl beds of the lower Cape Fear.

It is not to be wondered that under so many difficulties, agriculture lags and people find other employments more lucrative than tilling the ground. They will find ere long that there is no solid reward in merely skimming the surface for a livelihood. Agriculture, intelligent, zealous and persistent agriculture is the only real foundation for permanent wealth and prosperity to any country. Among the most popular, and at present, I believe, the most lucrative, occupation in this immediate section, is the collection of "herbs and roots," and their shipment to Northern markets. I was not prepared to see the extent to which it is carried here. Mr. Shufford, the polite and attentive agent of the Western North Carolina Railroad at Hickory Tavern, afforded me the opportunity to investigate this matter so far as the shipments at his station was concerned.

These herbs and roots are put up with much care, in bales about the size of cotton bales, weighing from three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds, but much neater in their appearance. From Hickory Station the shipments average almost a car load a day, bringing to the railroad about twenty dollars. Those shipped from that station are from Catawba, Caldwell and Alexander counties. They are sent principally to Boston and Philadelphia, but I saw bales directed to Chicago and Detroit.

From Mr. Henry Wilfong, an enterprising merchant at Hickory Tavern, I learned that he was paying the following prices for the various articles mentioned from the neighbors who brought them in for barter in greater or less quantities. It will be seen that many of these articles are to be found in great abundance in our section, and could be gathered with more profit:

ROOTS.

Angelica 6 cents; Blood 6 cents; Butterfly 10 cents; Indian Turnip 10 cents; Pink 20 cents; Wormwood 13 cents; Snake 25 to 50 cents; Parsley 14 cents.

LEAVES.

Sage 12 cents; Boneset 5 cents; Comfrey 10 cents; Peppermint 8 cents; Hoarhound 10 cents; Elder (Flowers) 10 cents: Thornapple 10 cents.

BERRIES AND SEED.

Prickly-ash 20 cents; Sumac 6 cents; Sunflower (Seed) 12 cents; Watermellon Seed 10 to 12 cents; Prickly-ash Bark 10 cents.

Mr. Wilfong had an order from Philadelphia for *five hundred pounds of watermellon seed.* It is really wonderful at the enormous trade which is springing up in these articles. The gathering and preparation of these roots and herbs for market is rapidly growing into one of the leading industries of the mountain section of our State.

I am glad to see that a fair share of the freight of this section finds its way North through Wilmington. Under all the disadvantages, this fact reflects credit upon the enterprise and liberality of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the Steamship line from our port to New York. Mr. Worth seems fully alive to the importance of this subject, and he is greatly aided by the indefatigable efforts of Capt. Cazeaux. When we have a short line to this section by the completion of our railroad to Charlotte, we may expect intimate buisness relations with these people. I am glad to see that some of our merchants, anticipating that event, are already cultivating their acquaintance. I wish it was more general. By such efforts and enterprises the prosperity of Wilmington will be established. E.

The French Cable.

The successful laying of the French cable is now a fixed fact, and the continent of Europe, as well as the British Islands, are now connected with this country by a straight line of wire. This latter enterprise is entirely of French origin and was carried on exclusively under French supervision. It is two thousand three hundred and twenty-five miles long from Brest to St. Pierre, and from this latter place the remaining seven hundred and twenty-two miles extend from Halifax to Duxbury. It was carried out by the "Great Eastern," and follows a higher plateau through the ocean than does the British cable. It is claimed that this new cable is superior in strength and durability, and some other qualities, to the other cable, and that these facts alone will make an advantage of twenty-five per cent. in the rapidity of communication. The European terminus is at Brest, in France, while that on the American side of the water is at Duxbury, Mass.

The completion of this line gives us the third strand now connecting this country with Europe, and while many advantages will result to France, far more will fall to our share. A competition in the lines will probably soon cause a reduction of the tariffs of charges, and, in the event of a war with England, the French line would prove of incalculable advantage to us, and so, in regard to France, would the English cable assist us.

This French cable has been built by a company and it is stipulated that it shall touch only French and American shores; that the company shall have exclusive control of the line for twenty years, and that the charges shall not exceed twenty dollars for twenty words. Communication on this new cable has not yet been opened, as a treaty of reciprocity has not yet been entered into. Possibly the difficulty may be adjusted soon, but Attorney General Hoar is of opinion that it cannot be done until Congress meets.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATING CONVENTION.

A Complete Menagerie!

FUN FOR THE MILLION.

LUDICROUS AND DISORDERLY SCENES.

The big local Radical show has met and the contending factions have bitterly fought each other. No anticipation of the fuss actually realized could have been extravagant. The farce was mighty and the scene enacted, though it was disgusting, contained in it every element of the ludicrous.

The Convention met in Thalian Hall yesterday morning. The delegates, consisting for the most part of greasy negroes, occupied the stage. In front was a large and variegated audience, among whom, besides the adherents of either side, were many of our own people, drawn thither to see the "elephant" and laugh at the fun. Much time was spent in arraying forces, but finally the Convention was called to order by the "Generalissimo of the Golden Clique," and Chairman of the County Republican Committee, G. Z. French.

The call of townships was made by French, and all found to be represented (or misrepresented) but Holly and Masonboro'.

It was then moved that Geo. L. Mabson (colored) be made permanent President of the Convention.

This motion was put to a vote and decided by French as carried. A division was called for, but French stated that he did not hear the call until he had announced his decision. Edgar Miller (colored) insisted that he had made the call before. French did not recognize Miller as a member of the Convention. Miller and C. W. Avant arose to their feet and said, "neither do we recognize you, sir, (French) and Mabson as members of this Convention."

Notwithstanding the opposition Mabson took the Chair, and indulged in a spread-eagle-Republican-star-spangled-banner speech at some length.

J. G. Bulcken (white) was elected Secretary of the meeting, but did not show himself during the whole morning session.

G. W. Price (colored) moved that a committee of seven to examine the credentials of delegates be *elected* by the Convention.

French offered a substitute that the Chair *appoint.*

Miller offered a substitute for the substitute that French be appointed as Chairman, as he seemed desirous to have the matter all his own way.

At this juncture the Chairman recognized *Sheriff* Schenk as being entitled to the floor.

Price arose to a point of order and said if that was *Sheriff* Schenck then he had no business on this floor.

The Chairman responded that if that was *Legislator* Price then *he* had no business on this floor.

Miller retorted that if that was one of the *Washington City police* (pointing at Mabson, the Chairman), then *he* had no business in that Chair.

Price disagreed with his friend French from Holden township, *via* third ward, through the fourth ward which he (French) represented in the Board of Aldermen, as to his substitute. He (Price) wanted the voice of the people to be heard, and did not come there to be dictated to, even by the generalissimo of the golden clique. Bring in the clique and let them pull their wires, and he would not submit—he and his friends were no longer slaves to a clique.

G. M. Arnold (colored) modestly suggested that every man there stood on his own merits.

Miller retorted that if they stood on their merits, some of them would have been in the State's prison long ago.

Confusion in unmistakable form here began to ensue—there being about fifteen negroes on the floor arising to points of order.

Arnold spoke long and passionately against Price and his friends.

Miller and Price continued to interrupt the speaker with points of order throughout. And here came real confusion. [Cries from the audience for Arnold to proceed. Cries of "Arnold," "Miller," "Miller," "Arnold."]

Miller still stood on his feet to a point of order for the twenty-seventh time, and refused to take his seat until his point was stated, or the President ordered him to sit down. "Then take your seat, sir," lustily cried the Chair.

The Chair then stated that if Miller wanted to be Chairman, he would gratify him by giving him a seat *behind* the President. The Chair continued and committed himself to the opinion that certain men on the floor were illegal delegates.

Price charged that the President had already usurped the powers of judge and jury and decided that delegates there present held their seats illegally and should be ousted.

Miller lustily insisted on a trivial point of order, and would not take his seat unheard.

A stormy scene followed, with Arnold, French, Miller, Bill Moore and the Chairman all on the floor crying at the top of their voices.

Arnold proceeded with his remarks and was interrupted by Miller, who was ruled out of order and then appealed from the decision of the Chair. The appeal was not allowed.

Price arose to a point of order. The President told him to take his seat or he might absent himself from the meeting. Price said the Chair could rule him out and he could rule the voters of New Hanover county, whom he represented, out also.

The Chair—"Oh! you don't represent anybody but Price and his clique!"

Price, to the Chair—"*You* represent nobody, but you are from Washington City, and by G—d, sir you can't represent Wilmington."

French took the floor and was interrupted by cries for points of order. Great noise and confusion ensued, during which Price charged French with being beaten for delegate from the third ward and running up to his plantation and buying up Holden township.

Here an old darkey from the country excitedly rose to his feet and cried "'taint so, sir! 'taint so, and you are a liar!" [Much noise and worse than confusion].

The Chairman arose to address the Convention and denounced Price and Miller as usurpers, endeavoring to break up the Convention.

Miller called on the Secretary to call the Chairman to order.

The Convention then became disorganized for about five minutes, and, leaving his seat, the President excitedly harangued the members. A big row seemed imminent—but it was a loud bark but no bite—plenty of smoke but no fire.

Order being restored, French attacked Miller as an illegal delegate. Miller planked down his credentials on the table with an offended air.

Miller said he had once been fool enough to help elevate French to office but, so help him God, he never would again.

A motion was made by Miller to adjourn to 3 p. m. The President decided the question lost by a vote of the house. A division was called for—the Chair positively refused to hear all appeals to divide.—Louder and more deafening became the call and unparalleled confusion ensued—a scene which we will not even attempt to portray.

Quiet being somewhat restored the President expressed the hope that the delegates would protect themselves and him.

Price obtained the floor and kept it, and would not take his seat when ordered.

French, after a while, renewed the motion to adjourn, but for fully five minutes it could not be put for the confusion which prevailed. Finally the Convention adjourned to 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

French took the floor first at the afternoon session, and said he wanted to see business expedited. Stated the question to be the election or appointment of a committee on credentials.

The Chair ruled that the substitute offered by Miller for the substitute offered by French was out of order.

Miller appealed from the decision of the Chair, but before the vote was taken Arnold called for the Secretary to come forward and show his face, and asked if he was ashamed to take his seat.

French wanted to know who would vote on the question, and said he saw a number of men on the floor claiming to be delegates who actually were not.

Price said that while protests were in order he would protest against the "big Ingin" representative (French) from Rocky Point, Miller protested against Sweat (colored) from first ward. Big nigger from the country protested against Miller. Bill Moore protested against the Chairman from Washington city.

The Chairman arose to address the Convention. Price and Miller would not permit him by their cries of "order." The Chairman persisted in his attempt. Price and Miller denounced him in no measured terms.

Price demanded that those only who claimed to be delegates should be allowed on the stage. Miller backed the demand.

French attempted to speak. Bill Moore and Miller kept their feet, lustily crying to be heard on points of order.

The Eagles clique moved to adjourn to 10 o'clock Monday morning. Amid much confusion a few voted aye—the President announced the motion carried—refused a call for a division—and he and the Eagles faction turned and left the stage and—bolted.

Then there was a mighty confusion, noise and fuss. The Larkins faction feeling that they had routed their opponents crowed for victory. The Secretary remained in his seat after the President and friends had departed. Price harangued the crowd—called for a new organization, and his motion to elect Bill Moore President and Bulcken Secretary was carried. [It is impossible to describe this scene—it was exciting to the actors—highly ludicrous and amusing to the lookers-on.]

Business was then proceeded with more orderly. A committee consisting of Wm. Thurber, Aaron Kellogg and Wm. Avant (all colored) was appointed to examine credentials.

While the committee retired Price spoke on the contest and in denunciation of the "golden clique."

Allen Denton (colored) was allowed to speak in behalf of Eagles and his own peculiar views.

The committee on credentials reported the names of 41 delegates from the various townships entitled to seats in the convention.

A committee consisting of G. W. Price, H. McCathern, Chas. Mallett, Henry Hall, Delaware Nixon and Henry Knhl were appointed to nominate a candidate for the Legislature, who returned the name of Solon V. Larkins, which nomination was made unanimous by the Convention, with three rousing cheers for Larkins.

Price spoke, and then Larkins was called for and he too made a speech, in which he accepted the nomination.

A committee was appointed to recommend a County Executive Committee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the old county committee. They reported the following:

Ed. Kidder, Geo. H. Chadbourn, L. A. Hart, Geo. R. French, L. E. Bice, R. P. Barry, H. Kuhl, J. W. Schenck, Jr., H. H. Bloom, J. G. Bulcken, A. H. Morris, D. C. Davis, Rob't Bloodworth, Sol. Reeves and Sterling Sallings (white) and Owen Dove, Edgar Miller, Duncan Holmes, Rob't Finney, Allen Evans, Chas. Mallett, Aaron Kellogg, G. W. Price, Jr., Ed. Davis, Thos. Lewis, Delaware Nixon, David Pigford, H. Herring, Jeff. Sidbury, Sam Nixon, Alonzo Brown, Simon Larkins, Dan'l Davis and Dan'l Colville (colored).

The report was adopted by the Convention and the committee empowered to add names.

Geo. R. French (white) here came forward to express his devotion to the Republican party and his willingness to serve on the committee.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Vaunted Economy of Grant's Administration—Two Dollars Saved where Four are Spent—Important Cotton Case—Greed of the Treasury Thieves—The Effect of the Virginia Election—Grant Endorses the Sentiments of Governor Walker—Grant's Good Opinion of Grant and "Old Bourbon"—The Fate of the Great Radical Party—The Course of the Old Democracy—The Great Eastern and the Franco—American Cable—Method of Receiving News—Queer Philosophical Theories, etc.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 14, 1869.

As an evidence of the vaunted economy of the Grant administration, even in the trifling affair of departmental economy—of which, however, they have made so much vaunting, as "specimen bricks" of retrenchment—the following exhibits the state of affairs: The civil appropriation bill passed by the last Congress, dispensed with one manager in the third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, and made a few changes. In consequence thereof, *two* messengers have been dismissed, and *four* appointed. This is the retrenchment promised, and this the rate at which it is carried. They save two dollars, and while proclaiming it to the country, spend four. At this rate how long will it take to mortgage the whole country?

The celebrated cotton case of the United States vs. 1,500 bales of cotton, seized as liable to forfeiture under the non intercourse act of July 13, 1861, and which has been on trial for the past four weeks in Memphis, Tenn., has been decided in favor of the owner, Mr. Geo. M. Gill. Upon receipt of this news, the Treasury Department telegraphed instructions to the United States counsel in the case to carry it up to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to the United States Circuit Court on appeal or writ of error. The case was decided justly, but the Treasury thieves concluded 1 500 bales of cotton were worth fighting for, and they are too anxious to divide the spoils not to make a longer fight.

The Virginia election, in view of the "muddle" it is likely to cause in Federal politics, is exciting more interest now, outside of the State, than it did ere the result was known. The extreme Radical journals boast of its being a Radical victory. On the 7th of July Governor Walker made a speech in Norfolk, which President Grant says he read attentively and thoroughly approved. Walker said: "Yesterday was the day of Virginia's *deliverance from wrong and outrage.* The great mass of those who voted for Wells yesterday knew not what they did, *but the vile crew who led them on deserve the execration and condemnation of the civilized world, and let them sink into the insignificance which God Almighty intended they should occupy.*

Now, according to this, Grant thinks his Cabinet, and every leading Radical who urged the Wells party on, are "vile wretches, deserving the execration and condemnation of the civilized world."—General Grant, I suspect, has a good opinion only of himself and good Bourbon whiskey—with a few brick houses thrown in. But the shrewd Radical leaders, beholding the split in the Radical ranks and knowing its inevitable fate, are anxious to gracefully wheel into the Democratic ranks. Our time has come. I would advise the Democratic party to accept the rank and file of the deluded masses who desire to enlist under the banner of Free Trade, State Rights, Specie Currency, Abolition of the Debt and of the Internal Revenue, White Men's Government and the restoration of negro to his proper place; but for the "vile wretches who led them on," "let them sink into the insignificance which God Almighty intended they should occupy." Let the justice that Radicalism has meted unto us be measured back again to them ten fold. In this fight I would give no quarter. If ever the time was when one great party should endorse the sentiment of the Filibuster Walker, that "Justice is the part of wise men, and mercy the act of fools," now is the time, and the Radical party the one that should be made to feel the very fullest extent of the sentiment by the Democratic party. The justice of God will not be satisfied until the North, and especially New England, shall be made to drrink to its very dregs the bitter cup so long held to the mouth of the South.

A dispatch from the "Great Eastern," dated Brest, July 12, and published yesterday, announces her arrival off Miquelon, but in consequence of a dense fog which prevailed, she had cut the cable and buoyed it. It is rather curious that we should be able to get news from our own shores after it has gone to France, sooner than by our own means of communication.

By the time the women have turned themselves into men, the negro made white and civilized, and New England morality be adopted by Christians, then we shall realize the last grand speculation which is to dig a hole to the subterraneous fires, and thereby warm and light the Polar regions. Perhaps the time is not very far distant when we shall send for oranges and bananas to Washington Land and Spitzbergen. A German philosopher has announced that we shall shortly have two moons. The earth, however, is a little too small for its inhabitants nowadays.

The trial of Millie Gaines, a negro woman, for the killing of a young white man named Ingle, in this city last March, is now in progress. She alleges he seduced her, and she killed him because he intended to take a walk with a white lady. It appears from the evidence that if Millie was seduced by Ingle, she had been in the habit of getting seduced.

New York has 10,000 thieves, exclusive of city officials.

An American school has been established at Sitka.

The New York Hansom Cab Company has all its stock subscribed.

For the Journal.

Floral College.

Messrs. Editors: The Spring session at Floral closed on last Wednesday, the 7th.

The classes were subjected to a rigid examination, and we do not remember to have seen young ladies in any of our Seminaries do more credit to themselves or to their teachers. It was evident that there had been no *special* preparation for a public display, but that the pupils had been faithfully and thoroughly instructed. It is often the case that there is much deception practiced on the public by partial drilling. We have seen school girls answer questions with such promptness, and with apparently so little thought and reflection, that it was manifest that the whole thing had been *hashed* and *dried* for the occasion. But at Floral, last Wednesday, the pupils were subjected to a *fair* and *honest* test of scholarship, and the result was very creditable to themselves and their teachers. Everybody that witnessed the examination was satisfied with the evidence they gave of diligent application and commendable progress in their studies.

The department of Drawing and Painting, in charge of Miss Buchannan, of Cheraw, S. C., is deserving of special notice. The specimens of Drawing were elegant, and showed that the taste of the pupils had been correctly and delicately cultivated. The oil paintings might challenge criticism. In beauty, in elegance, in nice and natural blending of color, they were equal to anything that has been exhibited in any of our Female Seminaries, far or near. There were no *snow scenes.*

In Music, the young ladies had made fine progress, under the instruction of Miss Shepherd, of Fayetteville. A larger proportion than usual of the Music scholars were beginners, but the performance on the Piano were most gratifying to the friends of the young ladies and to the audience generally.

In the afternoon, the Annual Address was delivered by James C. Dobbin, Esq., of Fayetteville. The subject was "The women of the South." He said nothing about Madame DeStael, or Madame Rowland, or Miss Edgeworth, or Hannah Moore. But he talked to us about our own mothers: the noble women of the South. The address was beautiful—a sweet and fragrant bouquet of flowers.—The impression it produced, and the lesson of instruction it gave, will be felt and remembered for many a day to come.

The exercises of the occasion closed with a party in the evening. The hall was brilliantly lighted, and young hearts and joyous were mery and glad. And all went away happy and pleased.

Floral is at present in charge of John G. Blue, Esq., as Principal; assisted in the literary department by Mr. J. L. McLean. The next session commences July 28th.—We understood that the prospects of old Floral are brightening. Like all the other schools in the country, it has passed through a trying ordeal. But it is lifting up its head again, and is as worthy of patronage as any institution in the land.—Let the people patronize their own schools *at home*, for "distance lends enchantment to the view," and Floral College will be a blessing for many generations to come.

The Sub-Treasury.

Big Counting in the Vaults of the Institution—The Sum of $103,727,648 29 Counted Dollar by Dollar.

Wall street has had in its day some pretty big feats of counting, short as well as long, but the retirement from office of Sub-Treasurer Van Dyck was the occasion a day or two ago of the grandest task in the arithmetical way that the "street" had ever heard tell of before. When Mr. Van Dyck was informed officially that his valuable services in the Sub-Treasury were no longer required and that General Butterfield would take his place, these two gentlemen expressed a wish that the assets of the Sub-Treasury should be counted.—The wish was gratified, and up to Saturday last nimble fingers were busily at work in the vaults of the institution, overhauling immense quantities of bank notes and ponderous bags of gold coin, while the hundreds of bondholders stood in line in the street awaiting their turn to get their July coupons and have their gold certificates cashed, in utter ignorance of the grand time that was going on in the vaults beneath them.

About a week ago all the preliminary arrangements had been made for the official count, and Secretary Boutwell dispatched the following gentlemen from Washington as counters:—Messrs. Guthrie, Moore, Baker and True. They were selected from among all the Treasurer's corps of assistants at Washington as especially adapted for the work. Furthermore, Mr. J. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, was selected and requested by Treasurer Boutwell to represent him in the matter. Mr. E. Haight, the President of the Bank of the Commonwealth represented ex-Treasurer Van Dyck and President White of the National Currency Bank, General Butterfield. Besides these gentlemen about fifty rapid accountants were selected by W. H. Camp, manager of the Clearing House, to which number were added the staff of clerks of the Sub-Treasury and nine gentlemen famous as accountants, by the appointee. The work of counting began on the afternoon of Friday, June 30, and the currency was the first object of the solicitude of the counters. The counting was continued till sunrise the following morning, the various bank presidents being present meanwhile supervising, or rather watching, the nimble operations. Over $36,000,000 were thus counted and the figures were found to tally exactly with those of the ex-Treasurer.

The magnitude of the work can be understood better when it is taken into consideration that every dollar of the stacks of currency was counted, first by the ex-Treasurer's counters and then by General Butterfield's, thus a sum of over $60,000,000 being counted dollar by dollar. The specie was next taken hold of, and every day, from nine in the morning until late in the afternoon, the great work was continued; and on Saturday night all the gold had been overhauled, every piece not only having been counted twice by the two corps of counters, but also weighed and a record of the contents of each bag taken. Altogether, $500,000 in silver and $70,000,000 in gold were overhauled. The counting of the coined specie, however, did not end the task, for over $3,000,000 in gold bars were weighed, counted and recorded on the books of the Treasury before the task was at an end. When every cent had been accounted for it was found that the grand total footed up $102,727,648 29. Wall street certainly never had such a big time "below stairs" before, and it may be a long time to come before the herculean task inaugurated by the present Sub-Treasurer and his assistant will again be repeated.

There were never before so many persons unemployed in Chicago as now.

An American ex-Brigadier General is keeping a saloon at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Four hundred American families are sojourning at Dresden.